"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 72 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1925. ONE ANNA

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28 APR 1925

The Bombay Chronicle

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with:	Tons.
1925			
5th Mar.	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		16,000
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

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First Saloon	£66 & £62	£30 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA*	7,241

*Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
26th May	DELTA ..	8097	MALOJA
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
26th March.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
27th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st April	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	26th Mar.	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato	3817	23rd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	29th ,,	12th ,,
Tenpaisan Maru.	Y. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th ,,
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	10th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	15th May

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For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
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Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,65,586
Reserve Fund 25,70,000

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Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara Dist. Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
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Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
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Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents: THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.	

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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Darien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application

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C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

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Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief 150, New Types, ...	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 115 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120 ...	
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
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All photographs must be sent to the

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FOR SALE—MAXWELL TOURING CAR in perfect running order, new tyres, new paint, etc. Will accept Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Apply THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB,

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Principal of University Law College, Lahore, on Rs. 750—50—1,250 per month. A candidate with outstanding qualifications can be given appropriate starting salary in the grade. Summer vacation 3 to 4 months. Provident Fund benefits. Free house. Selected candidate to join on the 15th September, 1925. Applications in triplicate to reach the undersigned in a registered cover before 1st June.

ISHWARDAS.
Joint-Registrar.

Senate Hall, Lahore:
19th March, 1925. 22937

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE PIONEER PAINT & OIL WORKS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at Bombay on the 23rd day of March, 1925, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed:—

"That the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up and that Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants and Auditors, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1925
By order of the Board
(Sd.) F. B. PANDAY,
Secretary.
C22935

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE PIONEER PAINT & OIL WORKS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 a Meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of the undersigned at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, on the 15th day of April, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 24th day of March, 1925.
S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
C22954

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Akita Maru," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd March, 1925, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Brieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAY, the 29th March, 1925, owing to necessity for special works there will be no Electric train service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam train service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch till 18/25 hours.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1925.
C22950

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th March to THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

An Ad-interim Dividend of Rupees Twelve (Rs. 12) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1924, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on ordinary week days, and 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, to the Shareholders on the Register of the Company on the 30th March, on their presenting duly receipted, the Dividend Warrants, which will be posted to their registered address on 17th April.

TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents,
The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Limited.
C22952

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

TENDERS for WORKS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PORTIONS OF MAIN SEWER in VINCENT ROAD and at MATUNGA will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 1st day of April, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Ag: Dy: Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 24th March, 1925. 22958

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1925, of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1925, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent up on the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our Native India subjects within the dominions or the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the Persian Orders in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1925.
H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
22787

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE, V, Etc.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Ahmedally Mulla Khanally late of Bombay, Shiah Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

GULAMHUSSEIN AHMEDALLY ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 9th day of March, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
C22951 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT BALLARD PIER.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Pier, New Custom House, Top Floor, very valuable and handsome made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, by Roberts; Wimbridge, Dewji, etc., and also Jacobean rich pictures, and ornaments, cut glassware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, vases and figures, fancy brass ornaments, E. table lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers reclining sofas, large and small writing tables office chairs, one sweet tone phonograph with records, ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of J. M. Kelly, Esq., Asst. Collector of Customs and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5186 of 1922 (Nursey Vela v. Kessow Vela), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable properties.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kumbharwada Street bearing New Survey No. 5009 and admeasuring 345 square yards according to Collector's Records but which is believed to admeasure 380 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1912, New No. 9078, Old Survey No. 329 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7682, Street No. 172-189 and bounded as follows on the East by Kumbharwada Road on the West by sweeper's lane, on the South by the property secondly described and on the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sirkar.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kumbharwada bearing New Survey No. 5008 (1) (2), admeasuring about 265 square yards according to Collector's Records and which is believed to admeasure about 273 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1937, New No. 9073 and 9074, Old Survey No. 325 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7661, and Street No. 162-79 and bounded on the East by the Kamathipura Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property firstly described and on the South by the property of Memon Hajee Dawood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MALAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chotalal, Attorneys for Cassumbhai Haji Hassambhai one of the Receivers and Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for Rasiklalal Jekisandas the other Receiver, in Suit Nos. 1904 of 1923 and 10 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 7th April next sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 126, Apollo Street, Fort at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

All those pieces or parcels of Khotee batty fields, situate at Mouze Pahadi Turf Malad Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsette and containing by admeasurement 38,433 and ½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the record of rights under the numbers following entry Nos. 361, 367, 377, 381, 382, 383, 387, 389, 391 393, 397, 403, 406, Survey Nos. 151, 152, 152, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 154, 154, 155, 156, 156 Plot Nos. 2-1-2-2/6/7, 9/13, 4-5/1, 11, 12-0/0 2-0, Phalani Nos. 1/2/3-0-0, 2, 0, 6, 1.2, 4/5/7 9 0, 4, 7, Area Acres 5, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 4, 0, 0, 0, Gunthas 29, 3-4½, 23, 4½, 12, 7, 27½, 0, 3, 21½, 12, 26.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM LADY JAMSETJI ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 4369 of 1921, Sonu bai v/s. Ganesh Messrs. BENNET and CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, a few minutes' walk from the Mahim Railway Station. The property will at first be attempted to be sold in one lot, but if a proper price is not realized on such sale in a single lot, the same will be sold in suitable plots of various dimensions as per plan lying with the Auctioneers,

All that piece or parcel of Pensions and Tax Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road outside the Fort of Bombay near Mahim Station New Survey No. 97 area 7145 square yards bearing G Ward Nos. 5826, 5827, 582 (1) and Street Nos. 302, 303, 304 and 304A bounded on the East by the property of Gabriel Dias and partly by that of Dinanath Vithoba, West by the property of Karsondas Liladhar and partly by that of Nathu Velji, North by Public Road and South by the property of Dhondoo Narayan and partly by that of Karsondas Liladhar, the said property is popularly known as Mulekar's Oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. G. B. Pandya and Coy., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT SEWRI BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. DORABJI CURSETJI SHROFF

High Court Suit No. 1034 of 1922.
Jamsedji Mancherji Shroff and another.
vs.
N. H. Moos and others.

Pursuant to the consent Decree herein dated the 15th February, 1923 and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties on the premises at Sewri on WEDNESDAY, the 15th and THURSDAY the 16th proximo at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on each day.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th prox. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. 20.—A vacant piece of Toka land admeasuring 1163 square yards bounded on the East by the property of Vassonji Lalji Khimji and Co., on the West by Sewri New Road, on the South by the strip of land secondly described in Lot No. 21, and on the North by the property of Haji Abdul Satar Oomer Saheb.

LOT NO. 21—Firstly—Piece of Toka land with tenements and buildings standing thereon containing 3071 square yards bounded on the West by the New Sewri Road, on the South and East by the property of Vassonji Lalji Khimji and Co., and on the North by the property of Tatia Pandu Kangootkar.

And secondly—A vacant piece of Toka land admeasuring 36 square yards adjoining the last mentioned plot.

LOT NO. 22—Vavant piece of Toka land admeasuring 194 square yards bounded on the East by the property formerly of Jamnadas Savaklal but now of Vasonji Lalji Khimji and Co., on the West by the Sewri New Road, and on the North and South by the properties leased to the Pioneer Silk Mills, Ltd.

The above three lots—20, 21 and 22—will be put up for sale in one lot.

LOT NO. 6—A vacant piece of Toka land, containing 4170 square yards on the West side of Parel Tank near the Tata Hydrau Electric Company's transmission line near the Swan Mills.

LOT NO. 7—Piece of Toka land with tenements or buildings standing thereon containing 10976 square yards, on the West side of Sewri New Road, and adjacent to the above plot and to the South of the Swan Mills Co. Ltd.

On THURSDAY, the 16th prox. at 5 p.m. on the premises.

LOT NO. 23.—Vacant piece of Toka land on the North side of Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring 757 square yards bounded on the East and West by Goolanji Hill Road and property of Teju Kavu and Co., and on the South by Goolanji Hill Road and on the North by the property of Teju Kavu and Co.

LOT NO. 1.—Vacant piece of Toka land admeasuring 5600 square yards on the East side of Sewri New Road.

LOT NO. 2.—Vacant piece of Toka land about 6377 square yards adjacent to the above plot.

LOT NO. 3.—Vacant piece of Toka land about 5087 square yards adjacent to the above plot.

LOT NO. 4.—Vacant piece of Toka land about 12007 square yards near the China Mills.

LOT NO. 5.—Vacant piece of Toka land about 1497 square yards adjacent to the Indo-China Mills, Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the properties apply to Messrs. Ardeser Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission [illegible]
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 20[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF SELECTED [illegible] DINING, DRAWING AND [illegible] FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, IRON FRAME PIANO GRAMOPHONE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, BEST PLATE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th March, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Fosbery House, Apollo Bunder, the following selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known English makers, dining table, leather cushioned dining chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, dinner wagons and dumbwaiters, dining room tea tables, fancy sofa, fancy drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich velvet lined drawing room suite, fancy show-cases, table ornaments, fancy screens, iron frame cottage piano by Knake, gramophone with records, writing tables and chairs, corner cabinets, English sideboard, English inlaid wardrobe, English gown press, English cheval glass fidessing, English drawing, dining tables, toilet top teapoys, leather cushioned low chairs, silver show cases, occasional tables, blackwood chiffonier cabinets, electric hall and table lamps, silver presentation articles, Bohemian vases, China jars, tiles, Persian carpets, Persian and English bookcases, bedroom furniture, solid brass and wooden beds, glass and panel door almyrahs, fancy dressing chests of drawers and dressing tables, marble top toilet tables, bedroom light chairs, verandah furniture, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, crockery, glass and platedware, German silver and copper and brass utensils, ice box, meat safes, etc etc.

Furniture is on view

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HANUMAN LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Maniar Mulla and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, Bai Aishabai, daughter of Ebrahim Chabd and wife of Noor Mahomed and on account and at risk of mortgagors Javerbai, widow of Sahab Sulemanji, and another and by consent of the said mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Maruti Street of Hanuman Lane, within the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 60 square yard or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 444, New No. 3486, Old Survey No. 768, New Survey No. 8731 and Cadastral Survey No. 854 and Division Fort and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2490, Street No. 96 and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of the late Hormasji Shapurji Pattilwalla but now of Ratlanbai Kalnan, on or towards the West by the property formerly of the late Jaithai Cursetji Battliboi but now of Framji Jamsetji Battliboi, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by Maruti Street or Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Maniar Mulla and Co. Solicitors, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Comedy Drama in 6 Parts

"OH! DOCTOR"

Featuring the well-known and Popular Stars

REGINALD DENNY
MARY ASTOR

You will laugh from the beginning right upto the end. The excruciatingly funny Story of a youth born with a Silver thermometer in his mouth and brought up on medicine—milk—tonic bottles.

The Programme includes the International News.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

ONE AND ALL,
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!
VISIT! VISIT!!

THE INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION

2, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE
Open from 3 to 11 p. m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS AND MUSICAL CONCERTS
by FAMOUS MUSICIANS
DAILY INDIAN BAND

Music by KANYASHALA girls. PHADKE'S and MUNGENKAR'S ART EXHIBITIONS MERRIGO-ROUND, CRADLE and various other amusements.

MAGIC PERFORMANCE BY PROF. M. A. RAHMAN
DON'T FAIL TO SEE AMIN'S ICEBERG.

and FLORAL DECORATIONS, the "KHADI SHOP", MAHATMAJI'S YARN EXHIBITION and other booths of Indian goods.

ADMISSION FEE ANNAS FOUR

A SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
The world-famed story of
REX BEACH
The most popular novelist of America

"THE SPOILERS"

8 Reels—with an All Star cast including
MILTON SILLS—BARBARA BEDFORD—NOAH BERRY— | JOHN ELLIOT—ANNA Q. NILSSON—LOUISE FAZENDA
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING
APPOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of large quantity of Surplus Ships and Workshops Stores, of the Mazagon Dock, such as Asbestos Metalic Boiler Door Joints; 24 Cwt Composition Nails; 490 Cwt (about) Iron Nails of different sorts; Asbestos, Diamond, Duriflex, Eclipse, etc., Packing; 3500 Gland and Piston Leathers; 5500 Ft. Rubber lined Canvas Hose 4in. to 6in.; Iron Cupboard Locks; Axiom Grease; Varnish Brushes; Iron Skylight Buttons; Bread Baskets; Thick Brown Paper; Hot plate Steam presses; Iron Rigging Screws; 430 Iron Boiler Tubes; 17 Tons Iron Snap Head Rivets; 200 Double School Slates; About 20 Tons Lead Sheetings 1/4 ins.; Red Signal Globe Glasses; 1,500 Tea and Coffee Saucers; (Electric Stores:— Lamp Globes; Plugs; Reflectors; Switches; Cables; Lead Cover Wire; Lamps, 50 60 100 Volts); 15 Tons of Yellow Ochre Powder; Etc., Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th, March 1925 at 2 p.m. at B. I. S. N. Co. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1925, at 9 a.m., the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 33-39; Case No. 55; Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road.

Building Street No. 209-215; 1; 482-488; 490-493; Case Nos. 226; 108; Mereanwada Road and Sandevi Street.

Building Street No. 25-27; 29-33; 37-47; 78-82; 142-148; Case Nos. 215; 219; 222; 267; 329; and 1, Plaid, Block C. I. T. First Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 BALES ENGLISH COTTON YARN AND 39 CASES ENGLISH BLEACHED SEWINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pydhoni Tambakanta near Hanuman's Temple, by order of Messrs. Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co. and on account and at the risk of Alladin M. Lakhani:—

28 bales English 2/40s Grey X Reel.
10 bales English 2/42s Grey X Reel.
11 cases English 2/28s Bleached Sewings.
28 cases English 2/30s Bleached Sewings.

The samples of the above can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

Terms:—10 per cent. deposit will be taken at the time of sale and balance within 8 days against delivery order.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 2736.

Sale by order of the Banks and parties concerned on WEDNESDAY the 25th March, 1925, at 3 p.m.:—Continental Typewriters, a Kappel and 3 AEG strongly built 1 Cwt 3 Mouth organs, Filling pencils and pen holders, 2 Cases Pen holders and Nibs, 1 Case "Diamond" Typewriter, 2 Cases Metal tablet ornaments, 1 Case Tin Cash boxes, 1 Case Transfer pictures, etc.

By order of Abdul Karim Hajee Noor Mahomed and on account and risk of Abdulla Osman:—400 Dozen Rolled Gold Watch Chains.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 10 p m.

JOHN BARRYMORE

in

"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The first of the famous WARNER BROS SCREEN CLASSICS to be shown in India. A POWERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THE MOST FASCINATING CHARACTER IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Beau Brummel was the notorious dandy who set the fashions for kings and in the days of George IV ruled the Court by his brilliance and impudent wit.

JOHN BARRYMORE WHO PLAYS THE PART IS THE GREATEST ACTOR ON THE SCREEN. JUST NOW HE IS THE RAGE IN LONDON. In this picture he proves the wonderful ability he possesses and his interpretation of the part is not merely entertaining it is an education.

A WONDERFUL PLAY LAVISHLY PRODUCED, SPLENDIDLY ACTED, AND HISTORICALLY ACCURATE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1
As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

Owing to length of this programme it is only possible to give two performances each night.

CINE' MADELEINE

Grant Road Tram Terminus
Presents This Week
Hindustan's Selected Production

HARISHCHANDRA

and

SATI MAHANANDA.

IME AND RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Production

KRISHNA KUMAR

or

SACHO HAKDAR

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

WEDNESDAY 25th March 1925 at (P. M. 8-30)
ASHA NIRASHA.

SATURDAY 28th March 1925 at (P. M. 8-30)
NAND KUMAR.

SUNDAY 29th March 1925 at 3 P. M. Noon
EKACHAPYALA.

Manager

IMPERIAL

Continues
for one WEEK more.
KOHINOOR FILM COV.'S
Religious production

"SETH SAGALSHA"

An excellent piece from Indian mythology.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT:—
5, 7, 9, and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat. & Sun. at 3 P. M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.

S S Circassia, Rowe, Liverpool.
S S Tirreno, Taurlohin, Taranto.
S S Garmula, Fern, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

March 25.

S S Kosmo, Swinney, Calcutta.
S S Devasha, Thornton, Hamburg.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.

LOADING.

March 24.

Steamer Modassa for Antwerp.
Steamer Nethergate for Antwerp.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4370 tons, Captain D M B Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tirreno:—The L Edward steamer Tirreno, 2633 tons, Captain Tourlohin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Toronto, with ballast.

S S Garmula:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garmula, 3234 tons, Captain T G P Fern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Kosmo:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Kosmo, 3193 tons, Captain G Swiney, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Devanha:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Devanha, 4758 tons, Captain J Thornton, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia 4211 tons, Captain J Kinnard, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(TUESDAY, March 24.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
4 Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.
5 Carnia, 3590, Trieste, 21/3, L Triestino.
7 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F, N Y K.
8 Clan Macbride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3. J F and Co.
8 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
9 Dongola 4279, London, 404, M M & Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
11 Clan Mactavish 4765 N.F. N.F. J F & Co.
12 Wolfsburg 3848, K'chi 27/3 L Edwards.
13 Karagola 3647, Durban 1/4 M M & Co.
14 Kalunga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co. d
17 Turkistan, 8,178, Mar. 28/3. M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Hymeltez, 2985, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
5 Alani, 2157, Jeddah, 25/3. T M and Co.
6 Gamaria 3232 K'chi M M & Co.
7 Alipore 3241 Kobe 25/3 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
14 Bandra 1877, Basra, 1/4 M M & Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Smeland 2156 Antwerp N F Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S. N. Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.

Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.

Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.

Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.

Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

Cty of Lahore, due about 2nd April, Agent K N Co.

Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.

City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.

City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

Clan Macbryne due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.

Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.

Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Bonaires due about 24th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co

Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Ganga due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

Genoa due about 31st March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru, due about 28th March, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April. Agent N Y K.

Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.

Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.

Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K.

Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 28th March Agent P & O S N Co.

Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & C S N Co.

Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

24-3-25.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—488 cwt myrabolums, Kalyandas Bros. 110 bales cotton fly otly K Visram and Co. 1 bals wool raw, M Mangalchand; 15 bales cotton raw, 2000 cwt. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—20 bales hemp, Bell Russ & Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—2000 cwt rape seed, 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt. gram Ralli Bros. 50 cwt bees wax, Amin and Sons; 55 bales cotton fly clean K Visram & Co.

S S Nurkuda for London:—7 bundles squirrel skins, 8 cases and 15 bundles Fox skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 2 bundles pole cat skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 5 bales goat skins, A A Dadabhai; 5 bales cow hides, H B Ramji & Co.; 8 bales goat skins, 4 bales sheep skins, Meyer Nissim, 22 bundles woollen carpets, A Azimalli and; 4 bundles lamb skins 37 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 50 bundles hemp D M Doongaji; 21 cases bristles, Hollingshurst & Co.; 8 bales senna leaves, H Saboor 20 bundles fox skins, H A M Shawal; 6 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping 4 bales goat skins, 2 bales sheep skins, H N & H Elsa;

S S Dongola for London:—2000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Modasa for Dunkirk:—25 bales raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 550 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Modasa for Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co.

S oS City of Genoa for Marseilles:—1000 cwt. mustard seed, A Durst.

S S Dumana for Havre:—175 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 800 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 201 cwt gum ghatty B Nezir & Co. 440 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 829 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Dumana for Middlesbrough—2250 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

S S Trind for Hamburg:—68 cwts old buffalo pickers, M Aziz.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—106 cases gum olibanum, E Virjee & Co. 20 cases gum olibanum, J Moosabhoy 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—56 bales cotton waste, 56 bales citton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Salonika:—35 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

S S Ameland for Barcelona:—350 bales cotton Ralli, Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw The Patel Cotton Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, The Bombay Co.,

S S Ameland for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co. 110 bales clean cotton fly, K Visram & Co.

S S Ameland for Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Capo di Monte for Marseilles:—1000 cwt. castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Capo di Monte for Genoa:—311 tons old iron and steel G N Kassam; 100 tons old iron and steel M. Somji.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—55 bales clean cotton fly, K Visram and Co. 55 bales oily cotton fly, H B Kotak; 55 bales oil cotton fly, K Visram & Co. 6200 cwt linseed, 1000 cwt castor seed, 500 cwt popy seed, Ralli Bros. 165 bales cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

For ? —4950 cwt maize, Rali Bros. 5000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Tirreno for Antwerp:—8000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Panaghis for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, F Rattansha & Co.

S S Nurkanda for London:—650 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co. 8 bundles woollen carpets, 2 bundles H A Aminoff.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Sardinia for San Francisco:—6 bundles woollen carpts, Grindlay & Co.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sardinia for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong—150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co. 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co. 25 cases jardaloo, 2 cases dry figs, Cheung Tai.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1000 bales cotton, R J Tata & Co. 1000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—11 cwt bees wax, E S Abdulkayum.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 24.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	S/S Pilsna	1st April '25	8 a. m
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)			
	unregistered			
1	Japan			
1	China			
5	Shanghai (superscribed)			
6	Singapore (,,)			
7.	Straits Settlements			
8.	Mauritius			
9.	East Africa			
10.	South Africa			
11.	Seychelles			

HINDU MAHASABHA.

FORTHCOMING SESSION AT CALCUTTA.

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha writes:—The 8th session of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Calcutta on the 11th and 12th April 1925. Hindu leaders will be called upon at this session to deliberate upon some of the most important questions affecting the very existence of the Hindus as a self-respecting community. It is, therefore, highly desirable that representative Hindus should attend this Conference from every part of India in good numbers. Every Pragna, Taluka or Tehsil in British India as well as Indian States should send at least two leading Hindu representatives to this assembly and an early intimation of the same should be sent to the Secretary, Reception Committee, 8th session of the Hindu Mahasabha, 10-1-1 Syed Salley Lane, Bara Bazar, Calcutta, to enable the Committee to make necessary arrangements for their stay there. All local Hindu Sabhas should proceed to elect their delegates to this Session without delay. They are entitled under the rules to send one representative for every ten members on their rolls. Those Sabhas which have not elected members for the All India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha upto now are requested to do so at once, and send the names of their representatives to the undersigned at the Head-Office of the Hindu Mahasabha at Benares. This Committee will be the Subjects Committee of the next session with the addition of the members elected by the Reception Committee and those nominated by the President under the By-laws of the Mahasabha. The exact date of the meeting of the Subjects Committee will be announced shortly. Under the rules of the Mahasabha, the local Sabhas in the districts where District Hindu Sabhas have been formed can send one representative for every 40 members to the All India Committee. Where no District Sabhas have been formed as yet in accordance with the rules of the Mahasabha, every local Hindu Sabha is entitled to send one representative for every 80 members on its rolls to the All India Committee. The Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be able to make arrangements for the lodging and boarding of such delegates only as may send intimation of their arrival to the Committee at least by the 1st of April 1925.

G. I. P. LOCALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The irregularity in the G. I. P. local train service has become intolerable. It is not known whether the trains are run for the convenience of the people, or whether the people are to look after the convenience of the Railway Company. Punctuality is an exception, and undue detention at intermediate stations has become an oft-occurring incident. Overcrowding goes to such an extent that there is hardly enough space to stand, and you can imagine the sufferings of those who are obliged to stand for more than half an hour or forty-five minutes in such a crowd. The time of the people is wasted, as they are obliged to start half an hour or one hour earlier, because they cannot rely upon that train, which, if run punctually, would enable them to reach their destination in time. To encourage gambling sport, the G. I. P. authorities could easily find the railway lines clear from Bombay to Poona to run half a dozen special fast trains, but it seems to have become an impossible task for them to keep the lines clear from Dadar, why even from Mazagaon, to Terminus to run a few slow local trains. What an irony of fate! The Company is using the best English materials and has in its employ best English experts with unsurpassed engineering ingenuity, yet the fate of the public is to suffer. The G. I. P. has more lines with less number of trains than the B. B. & C. I. but no train has the fortune to be punctual. Of course human beings are liable to commit mistakes, and go wrong in their calculations at times, but not always. When one day there was an unusual dislocation of trains, the fear of the Agent was whether the public would take it to be on account of the inception of the Electric Trains, his pet scheme, and hastened to assure the public that the delay had nothing to do with that, though the fact remains that the unpunctuality of the local train service and undue detention at Mazagaon have become a daily routine from that date.

Now unless the Government or some public bodies take some remedial measures at once, the public will be put to all sorts of troubles and inconvenience and the number of the unemployed in Bombay will rapidly increase. Will anybody come to the rescue of the people?—Yours, etc.,

N. NARAYANA MENON.

IMPORTS.

24-3-25.

S S Domala, Agents M M and Co.:—
From London:—1 case cigarettes, 1 case French coffee; 4 case brandy.
From Antwerp:—1 bale rugs 1 case acetate of soda.

S S Dongola, Agents: M M & Co.
From Aden:—31 boxes, 2 cases sovreigns, 37 boxes bar gold, 11 boxes gold coin 867 bars silver, 1 case and 2 boxes specie.

S S Gabaria, Agents M M & Co.:—
From Moulmein:—16588 bags rice, 4187 pieces teak squares, 29585 pieces, 22014 bundles teak scantlings, 508 pieces teak posts, 575 pieces planks 2733 pieces posts and planks, 175 bundles teak battens, 1644 bundles mixed J W battens, 61 cases rubber sheets, 6 cases cigars, 2 cases cigars, 2 cases cheroots 25 cases tin boxes; 20 drums caustic potash.
From Rangoon:—1380 bags rice.

S S Homayun, Agents:—Turner, Morrison and Co.
From Mauritius:—33 bags sugar.

S S Eastwood, Agents Turar Morrison & Co.—5003 tons coal.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Marchester, March 4. The rise in the price of raw cotton has this week entirely disconcerted the markets in yarn and cloth writes the "Manchester Guardian" Commercial." It is usually held that the prospect of dearer cotton will bring out business, but all it has done this week has been to bring out a large volume of inquiry, while all the firm offers, when not entirely ridiculous, remain steadfast at levels which might have been acceptable a wee ago, but which are now quite out of range. Manufacturers are alleged to have raised their quotations all round, without much business resulting. Spinners have made the same attempt, but their success has been strictly partial, for only in a few counts do the actual selling prices show any improvement at all over the quotations ruling during February. The fact of the matter is that the Manchester market has not yet digested the advance in raw cotton prices. As compared with Monday of last week, futures have risen by some 60 points, notwithstanding the reaction which took place last Saturday. The market is so far not impressed by this outburst of bullish sentiment. It is felt that the next American crop is being killed too soon. While 13d. to 13 1/2d. might have been accepted as a fair level for the season as long as the basis remained so stiff, quotations in the neighbourhood of 14d. are taken to reflect a fair measure of speculation, and attention is being paid to reports that a "long" interest is being built up in Liverpool and New York.

Considering the outward aspect of trade in Manchester, it is difficult to find explanations of the strong demand for raw cotton in Liverpool. Week by week, in spite of short time, the amount of cotton forwarded to spinners from Liverpool remains at a high figure, while the steady demand for spot cotton, combined with the continuous fixing of cotton prices by spinners, gives the Liverpool merchant an idea of trade activity which cannot easily be obtained in Manchester. One explanation is probably to be found in the comparative prosperity of the finer end of the American spinning industry, which is much better supplied with orders than the coarse or medium section. The finer section also requires just those qualities of American cotton which are scarce this season, and British spinners find that they have to compete for these qualities in Liverpool against merchants in the United States, who are beginning to realise that raw cotton exports are on rather too lavish a scale.

Another mystery which remains to be solved is the comparative state of the spinning and manufacturing industry, the former working on a hand-to-mouth basis, the latter being on the whole supplied with orders for several months ahead. Nevertheless, there is no direct evidence that manufacturers have left the bulk of their yarn requirements uncovered, and it seems that shorter hours entail a far larger curtailment of output in cloth than in yarn. In spite of the recent return to shorter time it appears that the supply of yarn is still in excess of the demand, and that since the beginning of February spinners have lost considerable ground in relation to raw cotton. One of the more pleasant features of the week's trade has been a revival in the demand from the Midlands for knitting and hosiery yarns, and this in the face of considerable competition from local stocks of cheap Continental yarns. There has also been a fair demand for export to the Continent.

In the cloth trade the sluggishness of the Far East is still the central feature. Towards the end of last week a fair business was done with Bombay, chiefly in light bleached goods, but this brought relief only to one or two individual manufacturers. Numerically, at any rate, those members preponderate on Change whose efforts at negotiation bear little or no fruit. Price, it appears, is the deciding factor in the Indian trade, and dealers are apparently willing to allow their seasonal trade to slip away unless they can buy at the prices ruling there. These are consistently below Manchester quotations, and they are being kept below by the weight of stocks at the chief ports. As long as the up-country demand remains sluggish in expectation of some relief in the credit situation it seems difficult for any trader to speculate in the purchase of cotton goods. This obstacle has persisted all the time while Manchester prices might be adjudged very tempting from the local point of view as long as the firmness of cotton is assured. This temptation may lead to business in dhooties in the near future, but even in that section prices in India are still lower.

China continues to buy white shirtings and even some small quantities of fancies. Trade with Singapore, however, is more scrappy, while the Middle East, the Near East, and North Africa are awaiting news of clearances before venturing further. South America has been moderately active, but not quite on the same scale as in previous weeks. The best market appears to have been the Continent, and most European countries have participated with a good demand for the finer fabrics. The home trade has also been active.

JUTE.

Dundee, March.4.—While raw jute continues to advance in price, the figures for yarn and cloth do not rise proportionally. In hessian cloth, however, the disposition of some sellers to undercut has been eliminated by the stronger market, and, if inquiry be any criterion, there are signs that all branches of the trade show a greater likelihood to advance abreast. Since last Wednesday raw material has been very active, though now it is quieter. Yarns are fairly steady, but spinners find difficulty in raising their figures. Cloth transactions, though not heavy, are promising, but there is a lack of confidence in

(Continued in Col. 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 668
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 723
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 708
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 206½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78
London—Paris Frcs. 91.65
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.20
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks—
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

Bank's selling T T March 15/16
Bank's buying T T March 1/6
Bank's selling T T April 29/32
Bank's buying T T April 31/32
Bank's selling T T May 7/8
Bank's buying T T May 15/16
Bank's selling T T June 27/32
Bank's buying T T June 29/32

London, Mar. 23.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold quiet £4.6.7
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 3/4

London, Mar. 23.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand.	668
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	206 1/2
Japan	116 1/2
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 23.

Stockholm	17.73
Christiania	30.80
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.79

London, Mar. 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 91.90
Exchange on London in Germany 20.077.000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 117.68
New York, Mar. 23.
Demand Bills 4.77.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 18 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 24.

3 Months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6¼ per cent.
1 Month 6 per cent.
3 Months 6 per cent.
6 Months 5¼ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £90 1/8—.1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 +.1/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 5/8 —.1/16
Conversion Loan £78 —.3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 3/4 —. 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 3/8 +.1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per ient. (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 24.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/11/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/12/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/5
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/14
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/-
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/12
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96
TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 24.

The Share Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1402/8, India Bank 72/8, Eastern Bank 87, Central Bank 23/8

COTTON.

Ahmed. Advance 435, Alliance 65, Apollo 16, Bombay Cotton 510, Bombay Dyeing 1018/12, Century 516/4, Central India 533/12, Colaba Land 140, Crescent 242/8, Currim 470, David 450, Dawn 700, Edward Sassoon 140, E. D. Sassoon 1/7, Fazulbhoy 970, F. Petit 965n., Gokak 108/12xd., Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 380, Kasturchand 140, Khatau 117/8, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1250, Madhavrao Scindia 52/8, Madhowji 377/8, Mathuradass 255, Maneckji Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 120, Morarji 2825, New Great 391/4, Pabaney 345, Pearls 573/12, Phoenix 527/8, Premier 82/8, Sholapoor 10700, Simplex 211/4, Standard 1550, Swan 1090xd., Tata Mills 160, Swadeshi 627/8, Vishnoo Cotton 1830.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 467/8, Alcock 195, B. Burma 330, B. Burma N.I. 78/12, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/15, B. Tramway 103/12, Bombay Steam 81/4 Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Do. Deferred 140, New India Insurance 14, Shivrajpur 54/8, Tata Iron Ordinary 18/12, Do. Deferred 62/8, Tata Hydro 997/8, Tata Power Ordinary 395, Do. Preferred 510n., Scindia Steam 6/12.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
Nation Bank £47 5/8
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

Apollo Mill	17		Morarji Goculdas		2820
Elphinstone	32-8		Madras United		875
Emperor Edward	450		Union Mill		225
Asur Virjee	11		Laxmi Cotton		4925
Alliance Cotton	60		Vishnoo Cotton		1830
Indian Dy. & Big	227-8		Western India		560
Indian Mfg.	950		Wadia Woollen Mill		7-4
E. D. Sassoon	1-6		Sassoon Silk		537-8
Indian Woln Mill	17		Sassoon Cotton		45
Currimbhoy Mill	470		Sholapur		10500
Kilachand	6		Standard Mill		1500
Koorla Mill	160		Hindoostan Mill		1000
Kastoorchand	145		Hydersbad		2440
Khandesh Mill	2250		Tata Power Elec.		390
Khatau Mill	117-8		Punjab Cement		2-4
Gold Mohur	32		Bombay Flour		liq.
Jamshed Mill	122-8		Union Flour		32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600		Oriental Life		475
Tata Mill prof.	200		Empire		420
David			New India		14
Dawn Mill	695		Jupiter Ins.		6-2
New Citycx-Divi	270		Great Ind		10
Planet	30		Scindia Steam		6-12
Premier	32-8		Eastern Chemical		1-12
Presidency	70		Port Canning		650
Bradbury Mills	475		B'bay Telephone		28-4
Bombay Indsti	24-12		„ Uganda		57
Birla	17		„ Burma New		77-12
Madhavji	180		Br. Burma Petrol		4-14
Madhaorao Scin.	55		Tata Oil		13
Maneckji Petit	2650				

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/11/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/12/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/14/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/9/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/13/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/9/0

London, March 23.

Bar gold ready s. 86-7
Silver ready d. 31-12
Silver forward d. 31-9
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. India bought to cover sales. America offered silver after the price had been fixed. Market closed with sellers at the rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 24.

Ready:—21-11-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Chitor	21-13-0	21-12-6	21-12 6	
Visak	21-14-9	21-14-0	21-14-0	

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—2—6
Visak 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 24.

Ready:—71-12-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	72-1-0		71-12 0	71-14 0
Visak	72-12-0		71-9-0	71-10-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—14—0
Visak 1—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 24.

A further drop of 25 to 38 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on speculative selling and long liquidation on reports of rain in South and West Texas. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 19 points lower. The market declined on scattered selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 23rd instant as under:—

"Light rains in South and West Texas. Market action indicates bullish features probably discounted. Until adjustments completed prefer sales on rallies."

The drought in Texas has at last broken and after a long interval the American markets now report about rains having fallen in South Texas, which news has relieved anxiety to some extent.

The local market was affected yesterday as a result of private reports of rains in Texas and prices gave way by about Rs. 5. The position concerning the immediate future is difficult to gauge and consequently it is useless to express any definite opinion at this stage.

Although a moderate decline was reported is New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 481 1/2 i.e. only half a rupee less than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators and Commission Houses were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 482 1/2. At about this level, Japanese Houses and Jobbers sold causing the values to depress to Rs. 481 and the market closed at Rs. 482. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 481 1/2 and going down by half a rupee closed at Rs. 481 1/2 at 6 p.m. Japanese Houses were moderate sellers.

Fully Good M G Broach July/August opened at Rs. 490 and declined to Rs. 488 on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses. On general buying the market improved and closed at Rs. 489 1/2. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 483 and advancing to Rs. 484 eased to Rs. 479 on on Bazar operators and Commission Houses selling and closed to Rs. 480. Fully good M. G. Bengal March may and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 432 Rs. 430 and Rs. 435 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull and quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 24

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	481 1/2
„ „ „ July-Aug.	..	488 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	..	436
„ „ May	..	430
„ „ July	..	436
Fine Oomra .. March	..	479 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

Description.	Superfine,	Fine,	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	459	449	434	424
M. G. Oomra No. 3	490	480	468	..
M. G. Broach	515	508	498	488
M. G. Khandesh	478	468	456	..

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 24.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	482
„ „ „ July/August	..	489
Fully Good Bengal March	..	432
„ „ „ May	..	431
„ „ „ July	..	435
Fine Oomra .. Mareb	..	480
Good Southerns May/June	..	497

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 24.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	..	445/450
„	F.G.M.G.	425	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	445/450
„	F.G.M.G.	425	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/20	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	450/60	485/90
Nagpur		450/60	480/85
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	445	475
Pulgaon		455/50	475/80
Dhamangaon		440/5	470/75
Amraoti		435/45	470/75
Khamgaon-Akola		440/45	470/75
Mulkapur		415/20	460/65
Khandesh		410/20	455/60
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	515 March
„ Fully Good		..	500/5 +25
Muthia Fine		..	.. +15/17
„	F.G.M.G.	435/30	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	530/40	.. ..
Westerns		475/95	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	520/25	.. ..
Cambodia		545/60	— —

CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, March, 24.

(Bombay quotations at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday 24th March. 1925.)

1924/1925 Crop.

Broach M.G.F.G. Ready 510/15 A/May 481½ J/Aug. 489.
Oomra M.G. Fine Ready 475/78 Mch. 480½.
Oomra M.G. Black leaf Ready 450/60
Bengal M.G. Fine Ready 440/47
Bengal M.G.F.G. Ready 430/33 Mch. 432 May 431.
Khandesh Black leaf Ready 405/415
Muthia Ready 435/445.
Khandwa/Sanavad Ready 440/4555.
Jalna/Aurangabad Ready 430/40.
Harda Ready 460/85.
Ujjain Ready 455/80.
Parbhani Ready 435/70.
Purna Ready 460/75.
Nander Ready 465/85.
Barsi/Kurdoowadi Ready 435/45.
Pulgaon Ready 470/75.
Wardha/Warora Ready 475/82.
Nagpur Ready 480/85.
Katol Ready 485/95.
Adoni Ready 500/15.
Sindh/American Ready 495/520.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.		1924-25	1923-24.
Receipts. to date	23-3-25	8528000	6035000
Receipts. yesterday	do.	19000	5000
Exports to date	do.	6282000	4591000
Stock at Ports	20-3-25	1076000	650000
Stock interior towns	do.	891000	653000
Stock at Liverpool	do.	1071000	838000

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 24.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	437-8	435	
Bombay Cotton	512-8	510	
Bombay Dyeing	1022-8-16	1007-8-18-12	
Century	512-8-7-8	505-16-4	
Nagpur	535-32-8	530-33-12	
Colaba ex-divi.	142-8	140	
Crescen ex-divi.	245-42-8	245	
Indore ex-divi.	382-8-80	380	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great ex-divi.	395-91-4	390-91-4	
Pearl ex divi.	575-72-8	572-8	
Phoenix	527-8	527-8	
Rharucha	107-8	107-8	
Simplex	216-4-15	211-4	
Swan ex-divi.	1090	1090	
Swadeshi	635-30	627-8	
Pabni	350	345	
Fazal	982-8	967-8-71-4	
Mathuradas	255	255	
Tata Mill	150	150	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	122-8	122-8	
Madhavji	382-8-77-8	372-8-77-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	765	765	
Gokak	108-12	108-12	
Edward Sassoon	143-12	140	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Tata Hydro	1002-8-995	990-97-8	
Bombay Burma Old	330	330	
Bombay Elec. Tram	103-12	103-2	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	83-12	83-12	
Bundi Cement	10-8	9-12	
Central E. Mining	32-8	32-4	
Indian Cement	45	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	19	18-12	
Tata Steel Defd.	63 12-62-8	62-8	

Visible supply	21-3-25 ...	3978000 2457000
Quantity in sight	do. ...	13184000 9999000

RECEIPTS AT BOMBAY.

Yesterday—14612, 1924-25—2305809, 1923-24—2512144, 1922-23—2462181.
Exports by rail from 1st Sept to 19th March 1924-25—8698, 1923-24—16702.
Total stock in Bombay on 19-3-25—7,65,159 bales. Last year—9,43,669 bales.
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 19th Mch.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Europe ...	340109	724214	500065
China ...	105304	95832	201626
Japan ...	975603	901851	955947
Coast-Ports ...	19424	38581	26568
Total ...	1442240	1760478	1684206
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe ...	16500	24231	4181
China, Japan and coast ports ...	64522	60014	62237

Silver—72-5-0, Gold—21-13-6, Govt. paper—6716
Remarks:—1 p.m. yesterday New York declined 27 to 34 points on reports of rain in Texas and Liverpool 19 to 16 points.
Here the local market opened at 481½ for April/May Broach advanced to 482½ and has since declined to 481½ with July/August Broach at 488½/9, Oomras at 481½ and Bengals at 433, 432 and 436.
We recommend purchases on all good breaks Sampin.—Closed this morning at 335.00 for March, 332.90 for June and 332.50 for September, these rates being .30, .10 and .50 down respectively.
Ready cotton—Demand yesterday was poor.
Marwadi Bazaar Tues. 3-30 p.m. market—Weak.
Broach A/May Rs. 482. July/August Rs. 480 Oomra March Rs. 480½.
Bengal March Rs. 433, May Rs. 430. July Rs. 435.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

24th March 1925.

New York Market, 23rd March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
25.68	May	25.27—41	25.41	—27
25.90	July		25.65	—25
25.37	Oct.		24.99	—38
25.18	Jan.		24.84	—34

New York spot on 21st March, 25.80 — 15; New Orleans 25.65 —.10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Long liquidation and speculative selling on reports of rain in Texas.

May highest 25.43 (at the close), lowest 25.21 (10.15 a.m.), range .22 points

Liverpool Market, 23rd March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.93	Mar.			13.74	—19
13.96	May	13 85—11	13.83—13	13.77	—19
13.99	Juy	13.89—10		13.81	—18
13.66	Oct.			13.50	—16
	Egyptian				
35.70	May			34.25—145	
33.90	July			32.50—140	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 9.35 a.m.: Heavy rains Texas Gulf Coast, light rains South Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.
(2) Scattered selling on rains in Texas. Not much offtake. (Cabled 11.20 a.m.).
(3) Declined further on scattered selling and American selling. Fair calling. American cross rate on Saturday 4.77 3/4; on Monday 4.78. (Cabled 4.30 p.m.)

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 1,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard 14.18 moderate request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 36.90d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	35.30
July	35.57
October	25.01

New York Noon Call

May	25.34
July	25.59
October	25.03

New Orleans 10 a.m.

Mar	25.31
May	25.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.85	—.11
July	13.88	—.11
August	13.74	—.12
October	13.56	—.10
January	13.38	—.11

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	13.83	+.02
July	13.85	+.04
August	13.70	+.01
October	13.52	+.02
January	13.34	+.02
Egyptians—		
May	35.10	+.35
July	34.20	+.20
November	26.35	+.50
London 23rd Belgium		94.26
London 23rd Athens		29550

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

March	36.40	—.70
May	34.70	—1.00
July	32.85	—1.05
November	25.70	—.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

March	35.95	—1.15
April	34.65	—1.45
May	34.25	—1.45

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from Column 1.)

the future which is all against large forward orders being fixed. Hessians have been in demand, and sacking and bagging have been largely inquired after.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals, Feb.-March, £44. 10s.; groups, £43; Red SCC, actuals, £42. 10s.; Daisee 2, £43. 10s.; Tossa 2, £44 10s. Yarns: 8 lb. cops, 6.25 (4s. 2d.); spools, 6.38 (4s. 3d); and 6.50 (4s. 4d.) sacking chainst, 6.44 (6 7-16d.) hessian chains, 6.75 (6 3/4d.). Chested hessians: 10 por. 14oz. 40in., 4.94 (4 15-16d.); 9 oz, 4.56 (4 9-16d); 8 oz., 4.06 (4 1-16d) floorcloth, 9.50 (9 1/2d).

COAL

Cardiff, March, 4.—Export business has dwindled to a skeleton of its normal volume, with demand from France at a low ebb. Inquiry from South America is less active and coaling depots are slow buyers. Trade with Belgium and Holland is inactive. Business with Italy is fair but slow in maturing, with buyers seeking concessions. Most collieries are working short time, yet, despite curtailed production, supplies of all but a few prime brands are heavily pressed for sale. Stocks are heavy, and colliery and dock storages blocked with supplies. Nominally prices are no worse than a week ago, but collieries are readily disposed to meet buyers to facilitate quick clearances.

"Best Admiralty large rules between 28s. and 27s., prime brands securing the higher figure, others finding difficulty in maintaining the lower one. Seconds are weak and plentiful at 24s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. Dry coals are easy and abundant at 25s. 6d. best and 23s. 6d. ordinaries. Monmouthshire black vein large holds steady, and is fairly well booked at 24s. Western Valleys are offering at 23s. to 23s. 6d. Easterns find orders scarce, and offer between 22s. 6d. and 23s. Best steam smalls are in reduced supply, and prices steady at 15s. 6d. Good bunkers are maintained at 14s., but cargo brands weak at 13s. Coke is in limited request at 40s. to 50s. special foundry, and 30s. furnace grades.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

June	33.40	—.1.40
July	32.50	—.1.40
August	31.20	—.1.30
September	29.90	—.1.20
October	28.09	—.1.10
November	25.70	—.85
December	25.20	—.85
January	24.50	—.95
February	24.25	—.95
March	24.25	—.95

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

ton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
March	13.74	—.19
April	13.70	—.19
May	13.77	—.19
June	13.76	—.18
July	13.81	—.18
August	13.69	—.17
Septembr	13.59	—.17
October	13.50	—.16
Novembr	13.39	—.17
Decembr	13.37	—.17
January	13.32	—.17
Februar	13.28	—.17
March	13.25	—.16

Tone:—Barely steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Sind Good		10.90
Sind Fully Good		11.30
Sind Fine		11.70
Bengal Good		11.00
Bengal Fully Good		11.40
Bengal Fine		11.80
Oomra Good		11.55
Oomra Fully Good		11.95
Oomra Fine		12.35
Broach Good		11.90
Broach Fully Good		12.30
Broach Fine		12.70

AMERICN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Rahal and Co. of Bombay received on Tuday the following cable from Messrs. A. Nden and Co. of New York:—"Market idon indicates bullish features probably discounted. Until adjustment completed prer sales on Rallies."

AMRICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 23.

COTTON:—

Day's Recets at all U. S. Ports	19.000	
Day's Expts to Great Britain	1,000	
Day's Expts to Continent	4,000	
Futures at New York:—		
May	25.41	—.27
July	25.55	—.25
October	24.99	—.38
January	24.84	—.34
Spot Cotto at New York	25.65	—.15
Spot Cotto at New Orleans	25.70	+.05
Futures at New Orleans:—		
May	25.40	—.24
July	25.68	—.21
Hair Fine ottee (No. 7 quality)	21 1/4	
Demand Bls	3.77.75	
Silver:—Foreign mined	67 5/8	

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 23.

Futures at New York.—		
May	25.41	—.27
July	25.65	—.25
October	24.99	—.38
January	24.84	—.34

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
March	13.74	—.19
May	13.77	—.19
July	13.81	—.18
October	13.50	—.16

METALS.

London, Mar. 23.

English ES Seected Copper	£66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£62 1/2
Copper Jaziers	£82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 11/16
Herd Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1/4
Tin Bids	£247

BRASS.

Bombay, March 24.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, Inglish	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 24.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Pandrina Joint		27	0	0
Copper Polish Bars		61	0	0
Brass Rod		39	4	0
Pan Ki		67	8	0
Lead Quality		25	0	0
Copper Bolts, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1 1-2		66	8	0
1 1-4 1 3-4 to 2		88	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	4	0
1 1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
No. 14 1-2		0	13	9
No. 20 1-2		0	15	6
No. 12 1-2		0	13	6
No. 12 1-2		0	13	3
No. 10 1-2		0	12	9
No. 10 1-2		0	12	3

Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0 12	
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0 11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5	9
"	No. 42—2	1 8	0
"	No. 20	1 1	0
"	No. 32	1 5	3

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 23.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. M/A. sellers 64/3

Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A. sellers 65

Tone:—Firm dearer fair enquiry.

Australian M/A. sellers 62

Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. buyers 61/6

Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. sellers 60/6

Tone:—Firm—dearer—fair enquiry.

Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M. value 62/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 24. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30		66	0	0	9	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		65	0	0	9	7	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		68	0	0	9	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		10	8	0	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		10	6	0	10	14	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		11	6	0	11	14	0
Linseed, Brown Bold		12	15	0	13	7	0
Linseed, Brown Thin		12	10	0	13	2	0
Teelseed, White 85-15		70	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		68	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		65	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black		62	0	0	12	8	0
Poppyseed, White		13	12	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts		64	0	0	12	14	0
Mowrasced		9	8	0	10	0	0
Barley		47	0	0	6	10	0
Castorseed		65	0	0	13	0	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery			..			..	
Jira		15	0	0		..	
Forward		Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May		8	7	6			
Linseed, May		13	7	6			

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £23.

Tone:—Opened steadily closed dull with poor demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

April value 46/3

May/Aug. sellers 46/6

London, Mar. 23.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firmer eased later sellers over £21 M/A. sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay value easier M/A. £9 1/2

Castorseed Bombay M/A. sellers £22 3/4

Rapeseed Toria M/A. sellers quiet £20 3/4

Brown Cawnpore M/A. hull quoted £28 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

June/July sellers 17/9

July/Sept. sellers 17/6

Oct/Dec. sellers 17/4 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—

Oct/Dec. sellers 17

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—

Oct/Dec. sellers 17/7 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot April/May firmer 18

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Apl. 20 1/2

Tone:—Firm—good general enquiry.

FREIGHT of Coal.

London, Mar. 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

London, Mar. 23.

Goat skin sale opened to-day with a slow demand.

Goat skins offered 11,48,000

Sheep skins offered 9,07,000

Goat skins Madras 6d. to 9d. lower

RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd March, 1925.

Cotton	14612 Bales.
Wheat	6121 Cwts
Linseed	21231 "
Rape etc.	3541 "
Gingellyseed	223 "
Poppyseed	9 "
Groundnuts	3027 "
Castorseed	5980 "
Rice	2385 "
Myrabollams	842 "
Cottonseed	15315 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	2981 "
Juwar	2260 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	50
Bajri	3232 "
Coal	870 Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 23

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Cannaby	1	0	0

E. D. Sasoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Swan	1	5	3
Fniay	1	5	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tara per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	6	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	1	4	9

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 24.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 20th March to 23rd March, 1925	54889	36196	+18693
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 23rd March 1925	2305809	2512144	—206335
Shipments for the bi-week from 20th March to 23rd March, 1925.			
United Kingdom	200	2260	—2060
Continent	22944	29707	—6763
China, Japan and Coast Ports	40377	32511	+7866
Total	63521	64478	—957
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 23rd March 1925			
Europe | United Kingdom	25677	110498	—84821
Europe | Continent	337276	645683	—308407
China	118119	107023	+11096
Japan	1005166	922772	+82393
Coast Ports	19424x	38980	—19556
Total	1505661	1824956	—319295
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe	6221	23139	—16918
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports	38835	34365	+4470

x Including 7180 bales for U. S. of America.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, March 23.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr.	29.806 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.4	„
Dew Point	71.7	„
Relative humidity of Air	70%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.6	„
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9	„
Minimum do. do.	76.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, SE, NNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	141	miles.

SUN., MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still. in ft	
	Mar.							Mar.				
Tu.	24	11	23	28	3			24	5	10	16	3
		23	42	29	0				17	13	16	3
W.	25	12	5	28	6			25	5	45	15	8
		..		..					17	52	16	7
Th.	26	0	18	28	8			26	6	19	15	7
		12	47	28	5				18	27	17	2
Fri.	27	0	52	28	2			27	6	50	15	8
		13	23	28	1				19	2	18	0
Sat.	28	3	4	28	1			28	9	30	17	2
		15	39	26	1				21	11	19	1
Sun.	29	1	50	26	6			29	7	51	16	9
		14	36	26	6				20	13	19	8
M.	30	2	19	25	7			30	8	23	17	7
		15	16	25	8				20	55	20	7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

March 25 (Wed) Sunrise 6.39; Sunset 6.51
March 26 (Thur) Sunrise 6.39; Sunset 6.51
Mar. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6.38; Sunset 6.51
Mar. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6.37; Sunset 6.52
Mar. 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6.36; Sunset 6.52
Mar. 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6.35; Sunset 6.52
Mar. 31 (Tues.) Sunrise 6.34; Sunset 6.53

MESSRS S. MONTAGU AND CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

LONDON, March 4.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 25th ult. amounted to £126,761,020, as compared with £126,754,430 on the previous Wednesday.

£300,000 gold arrived in London from South Africa this week and was readily taken by the Continent, Trade and India.

The price of gold was fixed at parity yesterday, there being a lessened demand for London gold on the part of India.

During the week gold to the value of $1,200,000 has been engaged for shipment from New York to India. In addition $199,000 gold has been engaged for shipment from Philadelphia to an unknown destination.

Gold to the value of £1,250,000 was reported to have been shipped from Durban to India on the 2nd inst.

Indian trade figures (private account) for January 1925, in lacs of rupees, as given below show a decrease of 885½ lacs net exports as compared with those of December 1924, owing to larger imports of gold and silver to a considerable extent.

	Net imports Jan. 1925.	Net exports Jan. 1925.	Net imports Dec. 1924.	Net exports Dec. 1924.
Merchandise	.....	1517	.....	1886
Gold	149¼	...	468¼	.....
Silver	256¼	.....	.....	39¼
	1065½	1577	468¼	1925½
Total Net Exports	571½		1457	...

Among the many published dissertations upon approximate return to an effective gold standard on the part of the United Kingdom a lucid article in the March number of the "Round Table" contains this sentence:—

"We depend on the prosperity of world trade, and world trade would be immensely benefited if we could return to something like the monetary conditions of 1914."

Unfortunately the removal of the prohibition on gold exports would by no means restore the *monetary conditions* of 1914.

First, the mnetary conditions of the United Kingdom are altered by the heavy payments necessitated by its external war debt and also by the reduction in the amount of interest formerly due on the British holding of American investments. Secondly, British internal trade is handicapped by a far heavier burden of taxation. Thirdly, the employees of many British industries quite reasonably expect and demand a higher standard of living than that which obtained in pre-war times. In the fourth place monetary conditions abroad would remain very difficult, and for many years to come, are not likely to adjust themselves to those of 1914. Fifthly, world trade is not so flourishing as then. Material wealth as well as countless producers and earners have been swept out of existence, and, let us hope but temporarily, many channels of trade have dried up. Further owing to the rise in prices since 1914 as measured in gold a larger amount of gold is required as a basis of a free currency.

The gold standard is no magic wand by which pre-war conditions can be automatically restored and the world's foreign trade revived. The expansion of foreign trade, not mere removal of the restrictions upon gold exports, is the driving force by which, ultimately, a solution of the problem of an effective gold standard can be found.

SILVER.

During the week there has been a moderate enquiry from the Indian Bazaars, and supplies have been forthcoming from the Continent and also from China, though the latter has been a sluggish and intermittent contribution. A considerable amount of sales made two months ago fell due, and carried the premium on cash delivery to 1d. On the whole the market has not been active, and prices still seem disposed to move within narrow limits.

Below we give the Silver production of the world, by Continents, compared for 1912, 1923 and 1924, in fine ounces, as compiled and computed by H. N. Lawrie, Managing Director, American Gold and Silver Institute.

	1912	1923	1924	per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) 1924 from 1912
United States	63,766,800	73,295,810	64,792,000	+ 1.6
Canada	32,625,451	17,754,766	20,364,000	—37.6
Mexico	81,233,887	90,859,083	92,000,000	+ 13.3
North America	176,626,138	181,909,529	177,156,000	+ 0.3
Central America	2,845,954	2,500,000	2,500,000	—12.2
South America	13,980,888	27,335,973	26,500,000	+ 89.5
Europe	15,992,082	8,214,385	9,000,000	—43.7
Australasia	14,737,944	10,867,837	10,800,000	—26.7
Asia	5,504,705	10,027,223	9,500,000	+ 72.6
Africa	1,216,530	1,544,223	1,600,000	+ 31.5
Total for world	203,904,241	242,418,410	237,056,000	+ 2.7

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees).

Notes in Circulation Feb. 7, 18,201; Feb. 15, 18,106; Feb. 22, 18,302.

Silver coin and bullion in India: Feb. 7, 7,657; Feb. 15, 7,562; Feb. 22, 7,558.

Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India, Feb. 7, 2,232; Feb. 15, 2,232; Feb. 22, 2,232.

Gold coin and bullion out of India nil.

Securities (Indian Government) Feb. 7, 5,713; Feb. 15, 5,713; Feb. 22, 5,713.

Securities (British Government), Feb. 7, 1,999; Feb. 15, 1,999; Feb. 22, 1,999.

Bills of Exchange Feb. 7, 600; Feb. 15, 600; Feb. 22, 800.

The silver coinage during the week ending 22nd ultimo was 5 lacs.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 28th ultimo consisted of about 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 46,000,000 dollars and 4,620 silver bars, as compared with about 70,900,000 ounces in sycee, 38,000,000 dollars and 5,770 silver bars on the 21st ultimo.

Statistics for the month of February 192[illegible] are appended:—

BAR SILVER PER OZ. STD.

Highest price, Cash delivery 32.3/8d.
Lowest price, Cash delivery 32.1/8d.
Average price, Cash delivery 32.244d.
Highest price, Two months' delivery 32.3/8d.
Lowest price, Two months' delivery, 32d.
Average price, Two Months' delivery, 32.169d.

Bar GOLD.

Highest price, p. oz. fine, 87s. 4d.
Lowest price p. oz. fine, 86s. 5d.
Average price p. oz. fine, 86s. 11.9d.

Quotations:—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

February 26th, 32.1/4d. cash 32.3/16d. 2 mos.
February 27th 32.3/8d. cash 32.5/16d. 2 mos.
February 28th, 32.1/4d. cash 32.3/16d. 2 mos.
March 2nd, 32.1/8d. cash 32.2 mos.
March 3rd, 32.3/16d. cash 32.1/16d. 2 mos.
March 4th, 32.3/16d. cash 32.1/16d. 2 mos.
Average 32.228d. cash 32.135d. 2 mos.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

February 24th, 87s. 1d.
February 27th, 87s. 3d.
February 28th nil.
March 2nd, 86s. 10d.
March 3rd, 86s. 10d.
March 4th, 86s. 9d.
Average 86s. 11/4d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/16d. and 3/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that the School of Art, Bombay (Sir J. J. School of Art), is not provided with the full complement of scheduled staff;

(2) whether it is true that there is no Vice-principal and that the principal's time is taken up by other duties than those of teaching;

(3) how long the post of Vice-principal has remained vacant?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (1) The only post on the sanctioned establishment not at present effectively occupied is that of the Professor of Architecture and Design. During the temporary absence of the permanent incumbent of that post, his duties are being performed by a half-time officer.

(2) and (4) The post of Vice-principal was in 1914 converted into one of Professor of Architecture and Design.

The Principal's duties comprise both teaching and the administration and direction of the School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops. During the temporary absence of the Professor of Architecture and Design, whose duty it is to assist the Principal in the administrative work of the College a temporary post of Personal Assistant will shortly be created.

INSPECTOR OF DRAWING.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state how many schools the present Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work visited in the year 1923-24?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: The present Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work was on leave for more than seven months during 1923-24 and during the period of less than five months for which he was on duty in that year he visited 73 schools.

PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMANS.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state the number of prisoners that are at present in the Andamans and to state how many of them are ordinary prisoners and how many political ones?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: There are 709 prisoners in the Andaman Islands from the Presidency of Bombay. None has been convicted of an offence against the state

TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Hon. the Senior Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ministers are hampered in the administration of the transferred departments by their want of control over all-India Services?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam-hussain: No.

JAIL CLOTH.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(1) how much of the yarn used during the last year to weave cloth in jails in the presidency handspun, how much of it was from Indian mills and how much from foreign mills?

(2) The total sum realised during that year by the sale of cloth so woven?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward:—

(1) Handspun ... ... Nil.
Foreign Mill spun yarn 2,153 lbs.
Indian Mill spun yarn 3,38,731 lbs.

(2) Rs. 3,32,434 not including sales of cloth made of a mixture of cotton and wool.

ENTERTAINMENT DUTY TAX.

Mr. S. T. Kambli: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the income derived from the entertainment tax from the 1st April 1924 to the close of December 1924;

(b) the total amount of proceeds of the said tax from the date of its imposition to this date?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: (a) The income derived from the entertainment tax from 1st April 1924 to the end of December 1924 amounts to Rs. 4,67,460.

(b) The total receipts from the said tax from the date of its imposition to the close of December 1924 amount to Rs. 16,78,691.

TURF CLUB INCOME.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have any scheme under consideration for bringing the income of the Turf Club under provincial taxation, apart from the levy of the entertainment duty?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: The answer is in the affirmative.

MEETINGS OF MINISTERS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Ministers meet together and deliberate upon and decide in concert their general policies as regards the transferred departments, or their policies as regards specific questions as regards their departments?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: The Ministers do not hold any regular meetings in connection with the affairs of their respective departments, but consult one another informally on any matters in which they deem it advisable to do so.

ALLOCATION OF REVENUE.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government me be pleased to state what principles, if any, are followed in arriving at an agreement between the two sides of Government, as regards allocation of revenues for the administration of the reserved and the transferred subjects?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: The allocation is arrived at by agreement between the Reserved and Transferred sides of Government as contemplated in Devolution Rule 31, and is based upon the needs of each department and the funds available in any particular year.

EXPENDITURE ON NON-VOTABLE HEADS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure under each of the following non-votable heads of expenditure, for each of the years 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25, viz.—

(1) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law;

(2) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty, or by the Secretary of State in in Council (vide section 72-D (3) (iii) and (iv) of the Government of India Act).

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: The total amount of expenditure under the non-votable heads referred to is as shown in the following statement:—

NON-VOTABLE HEADS SECTION 72-D (3) iii AND iv of GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

1. Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law 1921-22 Rs. 147 lakhs, 1922-23 Rs. 177 lakhs, 1923-24 Rs. 153 lakhs, 1924-25 9 months Rs. 113 lakhs.

2. Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council 1921-22 Rs. 70 lakhs, 1922-23 Rs. 82 lakhs, 1923-24 Rs. 77 lakhs, 1924-25 9 months Rs. 62 lakhs.

LEE COMMISSION.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken or propose to take to carry out the recommendation of the Lee Commission (approved by His Majesty's Government) that a Public Service Act should be passed by each Provincial Government to regulate the Provincial Services?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: The question is under consideration.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to allow me to gather opinions through your valuable paper on the following important question, viz., whether it is not desirable, in view of the cumbersomeness, indiscrimination, difficulty of reference and cost to the purchaser and to the country arising from unauthorised reports, to prohibit the issuing of all such unauthorised reports of cases and as a consequence transfer the editing of the Indian Law Reports to the respective Vakils and Bar Associations of the various High Courts and Chief Courts of India and Burma.

Opinions may be communicated direct to me at Vizagapatam.—Yours, etc.,

T. VISWANATHAM.

Vizagapatam.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Surve Committee has been appointed to consider the scheme which was decided upon by the Sathe-Paranjapye Committee. The report of the Surve Committee is to come up for consideration in the present Session of the Council. It is earnestly hoped that the financial position of teachers of primary schools will be bettered as a result of the discussion.

At present, the scale of salaries paid to teachers runs as follows:—

STARTING PAY.

Untrained	Rs. 25
First Year Trained	Rs. 30
Second Year Trained	Rs. 35
Third Year Trained	Rs. 40

MAXIMUM RISE.

Untrained	Rs. 30
First Year Trained	Rs. 50
Second Year Trained	Rs. 68-12-0
Third Year Trained	Rs. 87-8-0

It is rumoured that the Surve Committee has decided upon a scale of payment lower than the one given above. If the report turns out to be true we submit that the Committee has exceeded its authority. The ex-Minister Dr. Paranjapye finally sanctioned the scale of starting salaries in his Press Note dated the 3rd of December 1923. The function of the Surve Committee is to consider only the maximum rise in salaries.

The very idea of a revision in salaries connotes a rise therein and this idea is amply borne out by the revision which has taken place in all the other Departments.

The Chadavarkar Committee, too, upheld as just and reasonable the Sathe-Paranjapye scheme.

Almost all the Local Boards and Municipalities have agreed to give effect to the Sathe-Paranjapye scheme. Consequently, the Surve Committee is bound to sanction at least the aforesaid scheme.

It can never be just to impoverish the teachers, under the garb of encouraging compulsary education. The Chadavarkar Committee has suggested various methods of raising new funds to meet the needs of compulsary education. The Surve Committee may adopt any one or more of the suggested methods.

As a matter of fact, the scale recommended by the District Teachers' Conference at Sholapur under Dr. Paranjapye as President was greater than the scale decided upon by Messrs. Sathe and Paranjapye. We emphatically submit that the Surve Committee, if it cannot see its way to uphold the scale of the Conference, is at least bound to give effect to the Sathe-Paranjapye scheme. If, as rumour goes, the Surve Committee has recommended a scale lower than the one which the teachers are receiving at present, it is beyond question that the Committee has done the greatest injustice to the teachers. We earnestly appeal to all Councillors to resist this act of gross injustice and to uphold the cause of poverty-stricken teachers by finally giving effect to the scale of payment decided upon in the Sathe-Paranjapye scheme.—Yours, etc.,

SANGAPPA VIRAPPA SHETTI,
Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association.

HIGH COURT.

"FALSE AND FRIVOLOUS".

MAHANT'S CLAIM REJECTED.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza.)

Saheb Sevadasji Charandasji v The Bombay Municipal Corporation.

This was a suit filed by the Plaintiff, who was the Mahant of a temple situate at Lamington Road opposite the Empress Cinema claiming the site of what formerly was a public tank which the Defendants had filled in in the year 1905. He further claimed that the Defendants might be ordered to demolish a compound wall which they had built on one side of the tank area, and to restore to him the tank area in its original state, and that the Defendants might be perpetually restrained from committing any trespass upon that area. The Plaintiff claimed Rs. 5,000 by way of damages against the Defendants. The tank covered an area of 8787 sq. yards, and was at the present day value worth between Rs. 9 and 10 lakhs. During the boom years from 1919 to 1921 this land must have been at least double the value of the present day. The tank was declared to be a public tank as far back as 1843. The plaintiff's predecessors in title laid a claim to it on two previous occasions. The first occasion was in 1886 when a portion of the tank was acquired for the purpose of extending the Gilder Street, which had since been renamed Lamington Road. On that occasion the claim of the Plaintiff's predecessor was disallowed. The second occasion was when the tank was being filled in. That claim too was denied by the Defendants. Since the filling in of the tank as well as prior thereto, the Defendants had been in sole possession, and had exercised since 1905 undoubted acts of ownership over the filled in area by storing their road materials to putting up plague huts, and by letting out the land to a Circus. The Plaintiff relied upon certain dubious and clandestine acts of trespass on his part on this area for the allegation that he was in sole possession and that the Defendants were trespassers. The immediate occasion for the filing of the suit was that the defendants by a resolution of their body decided to utilise a small portion of the reclaimed area for the purposes of a market, reserving the rest for a recreation play ground and garden for the use of the children and other inhabitants of the locality. The Plaintiff had used that decision of the Defendants as a handle for raising public subscriptions to enable him to assist his claim in a Court of Law against the Defendants.

KABIRPANTH.

The Plaintiff was the Mahant of a temple known as the Temple of Kabir Saheb. It was known also as Kabirpanth. Kabir was a saint who flourished some centuries ago, and whose headquarters evidently were at Benares or Kashi, the holy place of the Hindus. His name indicated that he was a Mahomedan by origin, but being an ascetic and a mystic, he was universally respected and followed in his life time as a saint both by Hindus and by Mahomedans. The Plaintiff and his followers called themselves Sadhus, and were referred to by outsiders as Bawas or fathers. They were celebates and earned their livlihood by begging. The head of the cult was nominated by his predecessor and adopted the name of his predecessor as his spiritual father. So far as Bombay and the present temple were concerned, the cult of Kabir Saheb was started here in 1842 or 1843. The sanctity of the temple appeared to be due to the fact that there was a space reserved in the centre covered by a dome for burning the successive Mahants. The devotional exercises indulged in by this cult appeared to be those of putting flowers on the tombs and receiving offerings from the worshippers and disciples who came to visit the tombs. In this respect there was a resemblance between this temple and the shrine of a Mahomedan sant. Unlike the general body of Hindus, the members of this cult were not cremated, but were buried. The corpse was taken out in procession before its burial in a sitting posture, and was buried in a sitting posture head upwards. The Mahant of the temple bore a close resemblance to the Sajjadanashin or the Murshid or Pir of a Mahomedan shrine, with this difference that whereas the Mahant led a celebate life, the Sajjadanashin was permitted to marry, and in course of time when the appointment became a lucrative one, he was succeeded by his son rather than by an out side disciple. There was a Math or Dormitory attached to the temple, which again bore a close resemblance to a Dormitory of the Fakirs or beggars generally found attached to the shrine of a Mahomedan saint. In a temple of this description some importance was attached to ablution, and one generally expected to find a fountain or a well or a tank situate within the precincts of a temple for that purpose. The temple in this suit had no pretensions to be regarded as one of the important edifices which went under that designation. From its general appearance it was a meagre building, which was kept in a dirty condition, the compound being used as a Math or Dormitory for Sadhus. The tank when it existed was far too big to be regarded as an appendage of this temple, and the tank and the temple must at all times have been two separate entities.

FORAS TENURE.

The tank area and the surrounding plots of land were held upon what is known as Foras tenure. The Foras tenure owes its origin to the circumstance that certain areas in Bombay were reclaimed by the Government from the sea, and were let out to tenants as Salt Batty ground, which was distinguished from Sweet Batty ground. For the Sweet Batty ground the rent was in proportion to the produce of the land, Government took one half the produce or its market value from the tenant. The Salt Batty ground was let out at a nominal rental because it was unproductive, and because a condition was attached to it that Government could resume it from the tenant whenever they liked. Originally it was let out to tenants at a nominal rental of 4 reas per Burga. A rea is a nominal Portuguese coin, 400 reas making a rupee, and a Burga is equal to 60 sq. yards. In 1744 the rent of the Salt Batty ground was raised from 4 reas to 6 reas per burga, and in 1748 to 9 reas. In 1803 a great fire took place in Bombay, and it became necessary in 1804 to further clear the Esplanade of its houses which stood within 800 yards of the Fort. The inhabitants who were thus made homeless were accommodated by Government on some Salt Batty lands which they resumed from their then tenants without giving any compensation. The right of Government to resume lands for any reason private or public without giving compensation to tenants was disputed, and an action was brought in the Recorders Court, which decided in favour of the Government's contentions. In 1836 it was decided to construct the Grant Road. The road passed over land which was Salt Batty ground, and Government acquired as much of this ground as they needed without giving compensation to the tenants. In 1838 Government depended for its water supply upon certain wells and tanks. There were no pipes from the Vihar or the Tansa lakes as now, and the city usually suffered from a want of proper water supply. It was an established policy of Government to construct as many tanks as they could for the convenience of the general public, as it was their policy to construct new roads and to widen existing roads. In this manner three tanks were formed when the Grant Road was constructed, one of them being the tank in suit.

After going through a number of documents put in on both sides, His Lordship came to the conclusion that the Plaintiff had failed to make out any title to the property either by purchase, grant or by adverse possession. He characterized the plaintiff's claim as false and frivolous, and dismissed the suit with costs.

APPELETE SIDE.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE BY WIDOW.

LOWER COURT'S ORDER REVERSED.

Bai Girja ..... Appellant (Original Plaintiff).

vs.

Bai Sakri ... Respondent (Original Defendant).

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, and Justice Coyaji.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, District Judge of Ahmedabad, confirming the decree passed by Mr. B. N. Shah, Second Class Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad, and dismissing the appeal with costs.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

The plaintiff Bai Girja sued to recover Rs. 980 by sale of the family property and that of Mithalal, alleging that plaintiff's husband Jivanram was younger brother of defendant's husband Mithalal; that plaintiff's husband died on 15th May, 1905, in jointness; that two years after, plaintiff was given separate house by Mithalal for residence and it is in plaintiff's occupation; that she instituted suit No. 626/12 against Mithalal for maintenance and it was settled by compromise by which, plaintiff was given Rs. 5 per month and for the said amount charge was created on the house in occupation of Mithalal and Mithalal was to defray the expenses of her daughter Lili's marriage which he was to perform; that Mithalal failed to pay maintenance as due and so she filed suit No. 193/14 which was also decided on consent; that Mithalal filed suit No. 310/19 against plaintiff praying for an injunction to plaintiff not to get married her daughter which he had a right to do, but he died during the pendency of the suit; that the plaintiff had to spend Rs. 300 in the marriage and was entitled to arrears of maintenance from 21st February, 1914, that she claimed Rs. 8 per month as maintenance for herself and her daughter which amounted to Rs. 680.

The defendant contended that plaintiff's husband was separate in estate, messing, etc., from her husband, that her husband had no legal obligation to maintain plaintiff and her husband, but out of pity for their condition he entered into a compromise which incorporates various conditions that plaintiff failed to abide by those conditions and so her husband did not pay to her Rs. 160 due for arrears which plaintiff was to get on production of the ornaments given to her and that she did not go to Revaji and get her head shaved; that she even failed to act according to conditions of the compromise in suit No. 193/14 though she got Rs. 33 to go to Kashi within 2 months and get her head shaved; that plaintiff got her daughter married after getting bride price and her husband was never bound to pay her marriage expenses.

The learned Second Class Sub-Judge held that the plaintiff had failed to act according to the terms of the compromise and was not entitled to arrears of maintenance or the sum claimed for marriage expenses of her daughter more so when she got Rs. 33 and did not go to Kashi and get her head shaved and when she got her daughter married in spite of and against the wishes of Mithalal to whom the right was given.

The plaintiff appealed to the District Court and the learned District Judge observed that it was argued for the appellant that shaving the head was not a condition precedent. Neither the agreement Ex. 9 nor the decree of 1915 expressly entailed forfeiture of the entire arrears of maintenance if the appellant failed to carry out this condition. The argument was in his opinion not tenable. It was not open to the Courts to enquire into the wisdom or even propriety of this condition to which the appellant, a widow of 35, freely agreed. Nor were the Courts called upon to range themselves either on the side of orthodoxy or of social reform and consider the sanctity or barbarousness of this custom. No question of public policy arose here. The shaving by the widow of the head is a custom which undoubtedly prevails amongst Hindu widows in certain castes, and to which a certain religious sanction is also given. The Courts in India cannot therefor hold such a condition opposed to public policy. The shaving of the head by the widow was meant to be a symbol of the adoption by the widow of the stage of Sanyas or asceticism and her giving up all worldly ideas such as a second marriage. The learned District Judge therefor upheld the plea that deliberate default by the appellant to carry out that condition disentitled her to claim the arrears of maintenance and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court, and their Lordships after hearing the arguments varied the decree of the Lower Court by declaring that the plaintiff was entitled to arrears of maintenance, the amount whereof was to be determined by the Trial Court. The appellant was entitled to costs throughout on the claim of maintenance allowed by the Lower Court.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the appellant.

Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for the respondent.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coyaji.)

Habib Rowji ..... Appellant and Defendant.

vs.

The Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Ltd. ..... Respondents and Plaintiffs.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Kemp decreeing the plaintiff Company's (respondents') claim. The plaintiff Company had filed a suit to recover from the defendant (the appellant) Rs. 4,500 being the aggregate of the allotment money and moneys due on two calls in respect of 100 shares of the plaintiff Company, which the defendant had been allotted.

The defendant paid the application money, but he failed to pay the allotment money. Thereafter by a Resolution dated 20th July, 1920, the plaintiff Company made a first call of Rs. 15 per share. The defendant was required to pay Rs. 1,500 for the first call on or before 5th August, 1920.

By a resolution dated 27th January, 1920, a second call of Rs. 15 per share was made payable on or before 20th February, 1921. Due notices were given to the defendant in respect of each call. The defendant however failed to the call moneys. Thereafter the plaintiff Company after due notice by a Resolution passed on 3rd August, 1921, forfeited the shares of the defendant in accordance with the Articles of Association.

The defendant's defence was that the plaintiff Company's claim to the allotment and call moneys was barred by the Law of Limitation inasmuch as the suit was filed more than three years after the said allotment and call moneys had become payable.

The plaintiff Company relied on Article 32 of the Articles of Association. That Article provided that a member, notwithstanding the forfeiture, remained liable to pay and "shall forthwith pay" to the Company all calls, instalments, interest and expenses owing upon and in respect of such shares at the time of the forfeiture together with interest thereon from the time of the forfeiture. It was submitted that under this Article a fresh liability was created, whereby the defendant having ceased to be a shareholder on forfeiture of his shares became a debtor of the Company and as such the Company could sue him within three years from the date of the forfeiture.

The learned Trial Judge upheld this contention of the plaintiff Company.

The defendant appealed.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the respondent Company.

It was argued on behalf of the appellant that on principle the forfeiture could not create a new liability. If anything on forfeiture any liability of a shareholder would be extinguished and the effect of Article 32 was merely to continue the old liability of a shareholder for calls, etc.

The contention on behalf of the respondent Company was that Article 32 was in the nature of a special contract, whereby on forfeiture a new liability was created. On forfeiture the defendant ceased to be a shareholder and thereafter he was sued as a debtor of the Company and under Article 32 the liability of the defendant to pay the allotment and call moneys commenced from the date of the forfeiture of his shares. The respondents relied on the decision of Lord Cairns in Stocken's case (3 Ch., A. 412) and on (1900) 2 Q. B. 376. In the former case Lord Cairns dealing with an article similar to Article 32 construed it as making a provision "which seems to me to be in substance and in words the creation of a new right." Other authorities also showed that such a provision as Article 32 amounted to a special contract and the liability of a shareholder after forfeiture was that of a debtor.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel's arguments held that the effect of Article 32 was to create a new liability and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Appellant.

Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Respondent Company.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

90-24—In Re, Indian Co's. Act, Re. Anglo S A Kajiji, N H Moos, Bhaishanker K. and G.

100-24—In Re, Indian Co's Act, Re Anglo S A Kajiji, Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand and another, N H Moos, Bhaishanker K. and G.

2-25—3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd., Thakoredas and D.

1424-2—1887—Tyabji D and Co, Haridas Liladher, Vallabhdas Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji E and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Maneckial and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

63-24—4685-21—Manubhai and Co, A Dossa, Raichand Shamji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No 49

FOR ARGUMENT AND JUDGMENT.

3817-23—Thakoredas and Co, Madanlal Gopalji v Bruel and Co. Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

966-23—Payne and Co., Chandulal Sheshpratab v The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

1533-23—Malvi M R and Co., Manilal Kanayalal v The G I P. Railway Co., Little and Co.

3654-23—Merwanji K and Co., Mulji Ramchod Ved v Hemchand Mohanlal Kanga and Co.

248-24—Jamshedji R and D. Purshotam Rattan sey v Edulji Maneckji Saklatwalla, Kanga & Co.

788-24—Captain and V. The Union Bank of India Ltd, Khan Bahadur Kassam Rahimtoola and others, Dastur and Co., Tyabji D and Co

2237-24—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Sadashiv and Co, N H Moos and another, Amin and D.

3383-23—Malvi M R and Co, Nanji Purshotam, Meghji Hirjee and others, N C Dalal and Co.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others, Mulji P and P Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Shamrao M and H.

1863-23—Motichand and D. Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandelia and Co.

2879-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

285-23—Dallas and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Captain and V.

5353-22—Mulla and M, Haji Jusab Hasham v Halimabai and ors, Captain and V.

1078-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha Sone v Waghji Ramdas and anr, Amarchand and M.

1840-23—Payne and Co, Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4284-23—Manubhai and Co., Chaganlal Muljl v Premji Mulji and anr, Nanavati and Co.

4664-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

5049-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

3035-23—Merwanji K and Co., Hashambhai Meheralli Vazir, v N V Khandwalla Khandwalla and Chh.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co. Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co.,

1893-24—Captain and V. The Omiar Foundling and Engineering Co. Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1956-23—Payne and Cd. Kirk and Co., (Blackburn) Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SHORT CAUSES.

4154-24—Khambatta and Co, Mancherji H Kanarana and Co, v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4165-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Dadlatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

3195-24—Ramanlal and H. Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kanyanji Ohavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

2007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

4142-24—Sukhtanker and G, Shapurji Pallonji Mistry, and others, Hormusji S Mistry, Pathe and Co.

3301-24—Little and Co. The Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd. v Merwanji Mistry, Mulla and M.

1173-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhagwandas Kartwalla v Sagarmal Bhuramal and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2383-24—Smetham B and L, Safarally Karimbhai and Sons v Damodar Sadashiv Dongre and ors, Rele and Co, Dabholker and Co.

4374-24—Unwalla P and P. Poonsey Doosey and Co. v The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Motichand and D.

3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.

212-25—Thakoredas and Co, Nagarmal Savalker v Ganeshdas Joharmal, Patell and E.

1471-23—Payne and Co., F E Dinshah and ors v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors Dharamsi D and Co., Kanga and Co.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash v Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta and ors. In Person.

3181-24—Matubhai J and M, Jehanbux Framroz Seervai v Rustom Ardeshir Cooper, G B Pandya.

1886-24—Kharas and Co, Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co., Shamrao M and H.

213-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajingara, Ganchi, v, Darwesh Noorbhoy, Mulla & M.

214-25—Wadia G and Co., Gudam Husein Esnigara v Gandhi Esuf Allbhai, Mulla and M.

222-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara v Ganchan Bhoibai, Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hasrajsid, Jhavery & Co.

2195-24—Captain and V. Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co. v Dinmahomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co

410-25—Craigie B and C. Narayen Harishchandraji and another v Cumrudin Kikabhoy and others, In Person.

4414-24—Soonderdas and Co, Haji Ayub Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mohile P and G.

51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens Macknight v Naranji Dwarkadas and another, Dabholker and J.

220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantal Pratahsi v A Juddah, Khandwalla & Chh.

2793-21—N C Dalal and Co., B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and others, Jhavery and Co.

4213-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jekisondas v Chotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4443-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpat Dhumalker and another v Gupet Pundlik Dhumalker and 4 others, Chitnis K and M, Rele and Co., Manilal and K.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

357-23—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

301-22—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Jiwan and M, Jamsedji R and D.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Naval chand Malukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Lowmbaji v Raghunath Datuji Waiker and another, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

4399-24—Shroff and L, Osac Sharpe v Messrs. Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.

976-22—Motichand and D. Fulchand Tricumji Piroshah Rustomji Vacharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.

2300-22—Jamsedji R and D, Chunilal Makanji v Champaklal alias Bhagwandas Gopalbhai and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

5122-22—Wadia G and Co, The David Mills Ltd. The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

5e0-22—Crawford B and Co. The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhsuru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vandrdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

1650-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.

476-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ranji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

7-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajmal and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.

929-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang, Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co. v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct. 1957—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A. Tadas and another, Judas and S.

157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co. Ltd., Bhaisanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

2506-23—Sabnis G and S Vasudeo Parashram Wagh v Raghoba Shanker Dabholker, Dharamsi D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1144-23—Dabholker and J, N H Moss v Rambai, Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

3896-24—Vachha and Co, Basdeo Gangabux v Ramdeo Jarraj and another, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1826-24—Little and Co., The Andra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. v The New Ching Mills Ltd. Daphtary F & D.

2384-22—Motichand and D, Tyabally Alibhoy Sutarwalla v Mahomedali Ahiji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2016-23—Amin and D, Umarsi Deoji v Manekji Nusserwanji Khariwalla, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

S C. Ct. 388/5027-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maneckji Nusserwanji Khariwalla v Umersy Dewji, Amin and D.

610-24—Dastur and Cd., Purshotam Cooverji v Ranchod Vassonji and anrs, Amin & D, Dastur and C.

2724-23—Shamrao M and H, Nusserwanji Dorabji Panday v Dossabhoy R D, Setona and others, Merwanji K and Co.

2574-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Smitra Chimanlal v Jamnalal Bhikhanlal, Kanga and Co.

2576-23—Merwanji K and Co., Haji Vali Mahomed Moosa Motiwalla v Haji Alimahomed Haji Latuff, Bhaisanker K and G.

2274-23—M V Gokhale, Abdulla Kamali Javeri v Lamdas Govindji, Mulla and M.

2586-23—Mehta L and Co, Khiasi Bidhay and Co., v Haji Abdulla Javer and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

182-23—Raghvaya N and Co, M Shiddak Sarappa Basettappa v Mulji Jaitha and Co, Dallas and Co.

2083-23—Motichand and D, Gopalsahi Bichalal Pokarmall Murlidhar v Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct. 135/1919-24—Daphtary F and D, Ganpatrao Govind Bodas v Narayen Sripat Rajhansa, Judah and S.

S C Ct. 142/2129-24—Jehangir M and S, Maganlal Thakoredas Dalal v Khoja Munshi Alimahomed Abdulla Lakhpati, Purnanand C and J.

389-24—Kanga and Co, Hathising Jethabhai v Dr. S R Shirgaoker, Mulla and M.

295-24—Kanga and Co, Cambildas Lakhmidas v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

296-24— Do. Do. Do. Do.

243-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Narsevdas v Himatlal Pitamber, N C Dalal and Co.

5196-23—Mantri and Co., Tarachand Ghanshandas v Chapsi Bhara, Captain and V.

5166-23—Crawford B and Co., The Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., v Yadas Narayen Sherekar and anr, Ramanlal and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT DECREE.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mahomed Husein Jusab and another v Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D., Patell & E.

REFERENCE.

I. A Re 30-25—J C G Bowen, In Re. Government v Sir Dorab J Tata and others, Wadia G and Co.

FOR JUDGMENT.

I. A R. 16-25—J C G Bowen, In Re. Government v Nurmahomed Haji Alarakhia and anr., Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1470-24—Patell and E. The Great Western Electrical Engineering and T Co. v Chotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4507-24—Nanu H and Co, Narayandas Venkadas v Popatlal Mulchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

5530-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr Payne and Co.

2951-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co. The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Pupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3197-22—Monile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J. Karsondas Thakersey and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhavji and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS

251-23—Kanga and Co, Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.

In Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S Re Lalji Lakhdar v Umersey Hansraj and ors Motichand and D

In Re Ind Arb Act Wadia G and Co, R Laxmibai v Bhat Naranji Mulji Mehta L and Co.

O S 532-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Savji and anr v. Khimji Shamji and ors Daphtary F and D. Unwalla P and P.

3250-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Ind Co's Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

In Re Ind. Co's Act.—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T. Service Ltd. N H Moos, Mulla and M.

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

992-24—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G Rustomji Framji Kerawalla Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhageth Balsth and anr. Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabh das, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.

3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2225-24—Andrade and C, Haroon Ahmed v Rewashanker Dalsukhram and others, Jamsedji R and D.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

221-25—Dallas and Co, Kagdi Janoomiya Haji Miya v Begam Prijarisaheb Saikh Jamloodin and another, Ferreira and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

144-23—Mulla and Mulla, F K Mody & Sons a firm v Ahmed Suleman Dinar, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

304-25—Manoher and Co, David A H Meer v J M Talyarkhan, Captain and V.

565-25—Mulla and M, Vrajlal Jiwandas and anr v Venkateswami Lingaya Sayana and ors, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSES.

1962-23—Raghavayya N and Co, Ramdas Ladhu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and Gin.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishainker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co,

3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.

REFERENCE

L A. Reg.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re: Government v Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Dani Merwanji K & Co.

4063-23—Smetham B and L, Chawksran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.

SINKING OF S. S. "KILLINDINI".

MARINE COURT FINDING.

MASTERS' CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED FOR ONE YEAR.

The Marine Court of Enquiry presided over by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, assisted by Captain E. J. Forston R.D., Commander, R. N. R. Master, s.s "Divanha" and Captain J. Mackee, Master s. s. "Sunheath", concluded its inquiry into the matter of the sinking of s.s. "Killindini" on Tuesday.

It would be recalled that s.s. "Killadini" which left Badagara on February 4, at once carried cargo of copra, cocoanut and ginger ten passengers and was manned by a crew of 28 persons. All went well during the night but at 1 p.m. on February 6, the ship a little to the starboard and then took heavy list and sank by the stern within minute and half, near the Mulki Rocks. The s.s. "Ostacapello" arrived on the scene at p.m. and rescued 21 men, which included one passenger, 17 lives being lost in the s. The s.s. "Killindini" was a screw steamer belonging to Messrs. Mulji Ruttonsey and Co., of Bombay.

The Marine Court of Inquiry assembled first on the 18th and held its sittings for the successive days collecting and shifting enormous volume of evidence, and finally touching its findings on Tuesday.

After going through the evidence the court held that the ship carried an excessive cargo which was responsible for the sinking of the ship. In that respect the owner of the ship Messrs. Mulji Ruttonsay and Co. came in for a share of criticism and blame. It was on record that in October 1924 the complaint of the Master of s.s. "Killindini" Capt. Kassam Nur Mahomed, the ship was inspected by the Government Marine Surveyor. His complaint was that the owners were in the habit of overloading the ship making her ship top-heavy and dangerous for passengers and crew. The ship was detained and it was released on the defects being corrected. The owners were also warned against carrying extra cargo. As a result of this Capt. Kassam Nur Mahomed was dismissed from the service. On the voyage from Badara the ship carried a total number of 3,739 bags, that is nearly 1,439 bags were stowed inside the holds. According to the evidence of Capt. Andrade, who was form rly in charge of the ship, only 2,300 packages could be carried with safety under deck. The Court be that Capt. Andrade's estimate was a fair at of the ships carrying capacity. The evidence further showed the ship soon after leaving Badagara listed a little and this was brought to the Master's notice and was corrected.

After going through all this evidence the Court held that the Master of the ship, Moosa Haji Fakira failed to realise that the ship was rolling and pitching heavily and paid no heed to the warnings he had from the Chief Engineer and the crew. The Master also failed to realise how near the safety margin he was running. The Court further held that the Master was responsible for the improper stowage of cargo and overloading the vessel on the deck thereby reducing the stability to a dangerous agree. The vessel was not seaworthy and in safe condition for voyage. It was not navigated with proper and seamanlike care.

OWNERS BLAMED.

As for the excessive deck cargo the Court held that owners were much to time. They had been previously warned and they had engaged a man who had no previous knowledge of the ship. The Master of the ship who had been at sea for many years and who bears an excellent and a clean record was penalised by suspending his certificate for 12 months.

The Court held that the ship carried sufficient number of life-belts and life buoys and there was no neglect on the part of the Master and the crew in saving life.

QUEEN'S ROAD TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you kindly to allow a little space in your valued paper to ventilate a public grievance of the members of the Hindu and Moslem Gymkhana at Chowpatty Sea Face in Bombay.

The members of the Gymkhanas who owned cars used so long to keep them staning along Queen's Road near the entrance of the respective gymkhanas. The police authorities, however, have now taken a peculiar boy and prohibited the standing of the carsand carriages at these places on the stale excuse of obstruction on the road. Nobody up to this day inconvenienced on account of half a dozen cars waiting quietly in a line along the road properly watched by the drivers or chauffers. This over-cautiousness of the regulators of the traffic may probably be due to their anxiety to lessen their responsibility for the numerous accidents lately reported on the notorious highways of Bombay. But they are grieved to find that they have chosen a wrong way of carrying out their duties.

The police are bound to look to the convenience of the Gymkhana public as well as to the safety of the street traffic. If they find that a few cars were always standing in a row at the particular spot they should have gone deeper into the question and seen the reasons and necessity of the cars standing in that way from day to day and should have provided a stand at close quarters if possible. The present attitude of the authorities causes a great deal of inconvenience to the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Barat-Law, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, on "Literature and Life" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, presiding.
Pte. Manikrao's lecture on "Physical Culture" and lathi demonstration, "Congress House" Girgaum Back Road, 7 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 26.

Spinning Demonstration at "Congress House," Girgaum Back Road, between 3 and 4 p.m., Mahatmaji to be present.
Ladies' meeting at "Congress House," 3-30 p.m. Mahatmaji to address.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, March 27.

S.S. "Naldera" with English Mails of March 12 due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 28.

Public meeting of protest against Government re the Rent Act Bill, at Sir Cowasji Jhangir Hall, Fort, at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.)
The S.S. 'Narkunda' with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 4 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mai (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Ma. (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mai	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Pna Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Expss	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lcknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fas Passenger	21 40	8 30

ESEAN CMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The meeti of the Esean Community of Bombay as oposed to be held on the 28th instant is ncelled for certain unavoidable circumstance

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with te mails from Bombay of the 14th instait arived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 22nd istant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

ITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality frd 6 a.m. of 23rd March, 1925, to 6 a.m. of24th March 1925:—
Small-pox stacks 14, deaths 9; Cholera attacks nil, deths nil; Plague attacks 4, death
Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.
Total mortlity (exclusive of still-born) 110.
Total mortlity this day last year 114.

LECTURI ON "PHYSICAL CULTURE."

Prof. Mankrao, of the Jumnadada Gymnastic Institut Baroda, will deliver a lecture on "Physal Culture" at the "Congress House" today (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. when there willalso be a demonstration of lathi play and ther Indian exercises. Those intending to visit the exhibition are requested to note the engagement.

B. VAD DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

There ill be a meeting of the managing comee on Sunday (the 29t hinst.) at 9 a.m. Applicatios for 9 seats on the B. P. C. C. are invtd so as to reach the office before Thursday evening. In the event of a contst, polig will take place at the office on Sunday, the 29th inst. between 8 a.m. and 11. am. ed between 3 and 6 p.m.

BALAVNTA SANGHA, VILLA PARLA.

Under the auspices of the Balavanta Sangha, illa Parla, near Andheri, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Narhar Shivram Aranjpe in the Parla Tilak Vidyalaya Hal to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on"Village Panchayat." All are cordially rested to attend.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There ll be a meeting of the local members of an Philatelic Society of India at Mr. Car's Office, opposite the Hongkong Bank, at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) when Mr. Jnoodinho will read a paper on the Missions Stamps of Uganda with display.

PATARE PRABHU MAHILA SAMAJ.

The 7th Anniversary of the P. P. Mahila Samaj ll be celebrated in the Hira Baug Hall, (P. Tank Road, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday), when Mrs. Krishnabai Ananda Rane will preside.

OPERATIVE FREE DISPENSARY SCHEME.

With the intention of organising a self-supporting Co-operative Free Dispensary at Matunga, Dr. C. N. Pherwani proposes to commence from 1st April, 1925, "a service scheme" in his private "Swaraj Dispensary", Matunga. Every member will have to pay a minimum monthly admission fee of Rs. 2 only to enable him to secure free treatment of the whole month. The list of such permanent sympathisers exceeds 250 per month or if the same brings a regular monthly income of about Rs. 500 the Swaraj Dispensary will be open to render free service to all the residents of Matunga. Donations for free treatment of the poor will be thankfully acknowledged. Various schools, clubs and associations will be given special consideration and rates. Dispensary service is open on week days from 8 to 9-30 a.m. and 8 to 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1925.

The following are the dates of the declaration of results:—
B.A. Examination (Part I) Wednesday, April 1, at 2.
Licentiate Examination in Agriculture, Tuesday, April 7, at 2.
B.A. Examination, Tuesday, April 7, at 2.
B.E. Examination, Monday, April 20, at 2.
B.E. (Civil) Examination, Monday, April 20, at 2.
B.E. (Mechanical) Examination, Monday, April 20 at 2.
B.E. (Civil) Examination, Monday, April 20 at 2.
B.E. (Mechanical) Examination, Monday, April 20, at 2.
B.A. Examination (Part II), Monday, April, 20, at 2.
Licentiate Examination in Commerce, Monday, April 27, at 2.
B.Com. Examination, Monday, April 27, at 2.
Licentiate Examination in Science, Thursday, April 30, at 2.
Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination, Thursday, April 30, at 2.
B.Sc. Examination, Thursday, May 7, at 2.
Final Leaving Examination, Wednesday, May 20, at 3.
B.A. Examination, Friday, May 22, at 2.
Licentiate Examination in Arts Friday, June 5, at 2.
Final LL.B. Examination Monday, June 8, at 2.
Intermediate LL.B. Examination Monday, June 8 at 2.
B.A. Examination Friday, June 12, at 2.
Final M.B.B.S. Examination, Monday, July 6, at 2.

RENT ACT BILL.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

A representative public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday (the 28th inst.) at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the injustice and highhandedness of Government in not making any provision in the new Rent Act Bill for giving protection to the tenants of non-residential premises, under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee which was appointed at a public meeting held under the joint auspices of 13 leading Associations, viz. the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Khilafat Committee, Swanaj Sabha, Bombay Swaraj Party, Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party, Maydyasni Mandal, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, Pimpliwadi Tenants' Association, Bombay Municipal Reforms Association, National Home Rule League, Bombay National Union, and Social Service League. Many well-known public speakers have agreed to address the meeting whose names will be announced hereafter. A leading citizen of Bombay will preside. The tenants of Bombay are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

MAHATMAJI'S INSPIRING PRESENCE.

A Spinning Demonstration will be held in the Exhibition Mandap between three and four in the afternoon to-morrow (Thursday) in the presence of Mahatmaji. It will be a test of speed. Sjt. Mahadeo Desai will act as the examiner and his decision will be final. Prizes will be given to the best spinners amongst ladies, gentlemen and children. Intending competitors should bring their own charkas and falkas and send their names before 12 noon on 26th instant, slivers will be provided by the Committee.

TERMS OF COMPETITION.

The following are the terms of the Competition:—

The Competitors should be present at the Congress House precisely half an hour before the fixed time; and no excuse whatsoever for late coming would entitle for any extension of time beyond the fixed time 3 and 4 in the afternoon. For ladies and gentlemen, the yarn should be of not less than 20 counts and 250 yards in length.

For children under 16, the yarn should be of not less than 12 counts and 150 yards length. Anything below this standard will not be examined.

A LADIES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rastria Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House," Girgaum Back Road, when Mahatma Gandhiji will address the meeting.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY,

During the 12th week of 1925, week ending 21st March, the total mortality 707 was 28 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.19. These figures compare favourably with those for the 12th week of 1924 when the mortality was 854 and death-rate 35.81 and those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 951 and death-rate 42.51.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 295 as against 1 and 261 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 115 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 81 attacks and 46 deaths. Plague caused 8 ttacks and 9 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 330 as against 348 for the 12th week of 1924 and 332 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

In the share market jutes opened easier but rates steadied up again, helped by speculative buying. Little enquiry was in evidence for the higher priced stocks and hardly any changes were reflected in prices. In coals sellers continue to dominate the situation with but slight response from buyers and that at material concessions. In teas nothing of interest was disclosed in this section. In miscellaneous there were no fresh features to record. Government securities maintained their levels. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/6, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/4, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1925 102/14, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 104/3, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/12, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/1, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102/11, 6 per cent Bonds 1931 103/2, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 103/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1392.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 75.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 106, Anglo-India 430/8, Anckand 300/8, Budge Budge 493, Clive 47/10, Dalhousie 465, Fort Gloster 1050, Gourepore pref. 100, Hoogly pref. 14/12, Howrah 46/8, Hukumchand ord. 10, Kamarhatty 601, Lansdowne 365, National 32/8, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 64/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coal-fields 4, Banerjorah 11/4, Bengal 570, Bhalgora 9/8, Gopalichuck 8/12, New Beerbhoom 31, Raneegunge 44, Samla and Kendra 19/4, Union 15/4.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpur Lime 13, Indian Iron and Steel 30, Himalayan Insurance, annas 14, British India Corporation ord. 4/14, Indian Cables 3/8, India General Navigation ord. 101, India General Navigation pref. 107.

Tea Companies:—East India 22/8, Rutema 19/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence.—A.P.

ARRESTED FOR POSSESSING "COUNTERFEIT COINS."

At about 7-30 p.m. on Monday one Gangaram Guruprasad went to a bidi shop on Lamington Road to purchase one pice worth of bidees. In payment of the same he tendered a four-anna coin which the shop-keeper found was counterfeit and so he returned it to him. A constable in plain clothes was present at the time and he arrested the man. On his search being taken 24 other coins which were palpably false were found with him.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

Except for a light rain at Harnbi and Belgaum weather has been dry.

A depression has formed over South-West Punjab.

Forecast:—Duststorms in North-west India and local thunder-saorms in Bengal.—A.P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Mar. 24.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Opposition's motion for reducing the Ministers' salaries and fixing them at Rs. 3,500 was discussed and declared lost without a division.—A.P.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

The Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, writes from Gadag, under Sunday's date:—

"I shall be highly obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following details re: Congress members in this Province. The information, however, is incomplete as many of the subordinate Congress Committees are still organising themselves, and as such they have not been able to send their weekly reports to this Committee. The number shown against each district is principally made up of only those enrolled in District and big Taluka places where Congress Committees are regularly functioning:—

	District	A.	B.	Total
1	Dharwar	49	23	72
2	Belgaum	100	100	200
3	Bijapur	35	27	62
4	South Kanara	70	51	121
5	North Kanara	19	23	42
6	Mysore State	6	6	12
7	Bellary	4	21	25
		283	251	534"

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

PEDESTRIAN INJURED.

A serious motor accident occurred on Tuesday noon at the corner of Khetwadi 6th Lane resulting in the injury to a Pedestrian, named Narayen Kalyan who has been removed to G. T. Hospital and some damage to the motor car belonging to Mr. Abdulla Lalji. Mr. Abdulla Lalji, it appears was being driven from Chowpatty to Khoja Mohalla when near Khetwadi 6th Lane a large car came from behind at a high speed and knocked down Narayen Kalyan who was walking on the road. The driver of Mr. Abdulla Lalji's car in order to avoid more injury to Narayen swerved the car to the left and though he succeeded in averting the man being run over yet he dashed his car against a water column. The impact completely wrecked the foot plate of the car and damaged the right wheel bursting the tyre entirely. The water column too was broken and the road was flooded for a considerable time.

TAXI DRIVER BEATEN.

CULPRITS NOT YET TRACED.

Another attempt which fortunately proved futile to rob a taxi driver was made on Sunday evening under almost similar circumstances as previous attempts already reported in these columns. It appears on Sunday at about 8-30 p.m., on A. J. Pearce, a taxi driver was waiting at Ormiston Road staud when his taxi was engaged by a Mahomedan who asked him to drive to Play House, Grant Road, when he arrived at his destination another Mahomedan was picked up and they told him to drive to Bandra via Matunga. When Pearce came near J. J. Hospital yet one more fare was taken in, but by this time the shrewed driver suspected danger and instead of driving them to Bandra quietly reversed the car towards Nagpada Police Station. The three Mahomedans apparently apprehending that the game was up attacked the driver with loaded sticks which they had carried with them and taking advantage of the crowd which had gathered by that time disappeared into darkness. The police in the meantime arrived but it was too late for them to effect any arrest. They are however making vigorous enquiries to trace the culprits.

TAXI DRIVER CONVICTED.

Jamshetji Karma was put up before Mr G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rash and negligent driving and thus causing the death of Rabi Narayan Babu.

Mr. Barodia prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Chatrapati.

The prosecution alleged that the accused was driving his motor car along Lamington Road on November 26. When he neared the Lamington Road Police Station, the accused who was driving the car in a rash manner knocked down Rabi Narayan Babu. Rabi Narayan died immediately on the spot. It was further alleged that the accused did not stop when he was asked to do so. However a policeman was able to note down the number of the accused's car and while he was returning by the same road, a police man took him to the police station.

The Magistrate on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased.

WORLI HILL TRAGEDY.

CONTRACTORS CENSURED.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Tuesday, touching the deaths of Sheti Chima (25) and Fadiba (45) who were buried under debris while excavating a hill at Worli on the 17th instant and died subsequently as a result of injuries sustained.

Sub-Inspector G. S. Paras said the spot where the accident occurred was in a ditch near the foot of the hill. It was about five to six feet from the level of the ground close by. There was a railway line and the trucks carried material dug up from the hill. The hill had been dug up so as to show a cave in it. Bhailal Patel and Co. were the contractors who had taken the work of excavation from the Bombay Improvment Trust. Up-to-date none of the contractors had come forward although they had been sent for. One of them, Vithaldas, was in Bombay on the day of the occurrence.

The jury returned a verdict of death by severe injuries sustained by the fall on them of very heavy stones from the top of a section of the Worli Hill at the foot of which they were occupied as labourers in a ditch in excavation operations. The jury were strongly of opinion that the contractors Bhailal Patel and Co. deserved to be censured severely for leaving the labourers to do their work without any sort of supervision whatsoever as to their safety. The manner in which the labourers were required to do their work of excavating the base of the hill indicates that the contractors desired to save labour by having the side of the hill so dug in as to cause the top portion to fall down by its own weight.

SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE.

At about 9 a.m. on Monday information was received at the Delisle Road Police Station that two dead bodies were found floating in a well at Agar Bazar. The police immediately proceeded to the spot and called a panch in whose presence the bodies were taken out. Both the bodies were tied together with a piece of cloth. The first body was identified as that of a woman named Savitribai aged 25 years and the other of her male child named Laxmon aged four years. No marks of violence were visible but portions of the bodies were eaten up by fish. They were highly decomposed and were floating on their backs. At the inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, evidence was led to show that the deceased Savitribai was not happy as her husband had two wives.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide and homicide respectively.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DEFEATED CANDIDATES' APPLICATION

POONA, Mar. 24.

A case arising out of the recent elections to the Poona City Municipality came up before Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I. C. S., Acting Sessions Judge of Poona, to-day in the form of an application requesting him to give the applicant, Mr. Lavate, an early scrutiny order on the ground that in the event of his being elected he had the chance of becoming the President of the City Municipality. The case arose from Mr. Lavate taking objection to alleged wrongful rejection of votes cast in his favour which he considered valid. This procedure, he alleges, resulted in his non-election by one vote. Mr. K. A. Ghaswaka, Barrister, appeared on behalf of Mr. Lavate, while Mr. K. T. Gupte opposed the application on behalf of Mr. Sonavne, the third successful candidate for one of the three seats contested in Shanwar Padi. The Judge ordered the clerk of the Court to look into the matter on Thursday and report on the votes that were alleged to be wrongfully rejected. The case will be decided later after the arguments of both the parties have been heard.—A.P.

SUBRAMANYA IYER READING ROOM.

MADRAS, Mar. 24.

It was an interesting function when Sir P. Rajagopalachari performed the opening ceremony of the G. Subramanya Iyer Free Reading Room and Library. The gathering was distinguished and included the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Shrinivasa Shastri, Dr. Anuie Besant and others. Sir P. Rajagopalachari in the course of a short speech enumerated the great services which Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer of the 'Hindu' rendered to the country and said that when the history of Southern India came to be written for the period the public work of this scurdy patriot would occupy a large part in it. The Reading Room and Library were then declared open. —A.P.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

SHILLONG, Mar. 23.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee without the Maharajah of Burdwan and Dr. Hyder to-day examined Mr. H. C. Barnes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Assam Valley, and Mr. C. Gimson, Acting Inspector-General of Registration. The former suggested that it was not necessary that each citizen should be taxed in order to qualify for the privileges of citizenship, but in the military defence of the country all should have the same liability. He was strongly opposed to making over the settlement and assessment of land in towns to local authorities. Mr. Gimson did not advocate an immediate increase in the income-tax and considered that the court-fees should not exceed the cost of Judicial administration.

The Committee return to Calcutta on March 28th and will proceed to Rangoon on April 3rd.—A.P.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers by the B. I. m.v. "Dumana," which left London on 27th February, 1925, for Bombay.

Lt.Col B Abbay, Mrs Abbay, and child, Mr T Allen, Miss L H Barbrook, Mr L H Body, Corpl. Bradshaw, Mrs Bradshaw child and infant, Mr E J Boran, Mr J. Durkin, Mrs V Drought, and infant, Mrs. Ellsbu and two children, Mrs W F Fairburn, Miss E M J Frere, Sqdn./Ldr E J Hodsoll, R.F.A., Mrs J C Jennings, Mr G M Lyall, F./O. C J McQuillan, R.A.F., Miss Nowell-Utsicks, Mr W Parkinson, Mr F E Shaw, Sergt Sorriff, Mrs. Sheriff and Infant P./O. V W Soltan, R.A.F., Pte. Stock, Pte. Stock, Mr C H L Weldon, Mr H S Weatherhead.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. S.S. "Devanha" which is leaving Bombay to-day (Wednesday) for Marseilles and London:—

Miss Abrahan, Mrs E S Adami, Capt. T Adams, M.C., Mr N N Adis, Mr J A Aitken, Mr & Mrs W P Allen, Miss Allen, Miss E M Anderson, Mr A Apcar, Mr. & H Aseappe, Mrs G M Bailey, Mr and Mrs F M Bowden, Mr D B Barve, Mr Ball, Mr and Mrs C Barber, Mrs E Barry and Child, Mr E Benveniste, Mrs C M F Birch and Child, Mr J R Booth, Mrs A C Boullon, Mr J E Boyd, Mr A Briggs, Mrs C E Bruce, Mr D Bryden, Capt A L Butcher, M.C., Miss A F Cameron, Col G R Cassels, D.S.O., Maj C H R Chesney, D.S.O., and Mrs., Mr and Mrs F R Cleney, Mr and Mrs E L H Clarke, Mrs J A Coats and Maid, Mr C Cobbold, Mr S R S Cohen, Mr. R F R Cooke, Lt-Col H F Collingridge, D.S.O. Mr and Mrs W.K. Combes Capt. R J Corner, Mr D.J. Cossar, Mr G Cougal, Mr and Mrs Cox, Mrs J D Crawford, Mr and Mrs F C M Cruickshank and Infant, Mrs L C Cuerdon, Child and Infant, Miss Cuerdon, Miss C I Davidson, Mr B V Desai, Mrs. A G de Bunsen, Child, Infant and Nurse, Capt C G N Edwards, Capt Everett, Mr M Fetterle, Capt R V Fox, Mr H T Foxen, Mr W G Flood, Mr P Fitzpatrick, Mr O C Furness, Mrs D Gibson and Child Mrs Gibson Mr J H Hambro, Mr and Mrs Hamill, and two Children, Mr Vernon Holt, Mrs Hilton, Miss Hilton, Mrs L W Hitchcock, Capt and Mrs F W Hodgson, Mrs C H E Hogge, and Infant, Lt-Col and Mrs J E Horne, two Children and Infant, Major C Holroyd, Miss Holroyd, Mr and Mrs Hounsell, Capt and Mrs Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.I.M., Mr and Mrs I D Hughes, Mrs P S Humm, Mrs F S Hyatt, Mr Hyatt (Jr) Brig-Genl. and Mrs H A Igguiden C.I.E., Mrs. Johnston, Nurse and Child, Mr and Mrs A Johnston, Capt. and Mrs C C I Kellie and Infant, Mr V N Karandikar, Miss A B Kennedy, Mr J R Holmes Kerr, Mr and Mrs C V Kingston, Mr La Croix, Lt-Col and Mrs D T Lane, Major H E C Lane, O.B.E., Miss E J Landsay, Mr J Lyon, Mr A Madan, Mr Majumdar, Mrs P Maison and three Children, Mrs L C Massy, Mr U P Master Mr May, Mr L Misa, M. H Mitha, Mr D Jagat Mohanlal, Capt R J N and Mrs Norris and Child, Mrs L G Notley, Mr C F Parry, Mrs W T Pendleton, Mr and Mrs J R Pearson and three Children and Nurse, Mr A V Perry, Capt Chichell Plowden, Mr J M B C Plowden, Mr and Mrs J C Ramsbottom, Mr and Mrs R H Robinson, Mr. J C Robertson, Mr N G Ranadi, Major and Mrs N E Reilly D.S.O. Infant and Nurse, Mrs Reynolds, Child and Nurse, Mr D E Rose, Mr and Mrs T W Ross, Miss Ross, Mr G S Ross, Mr and Mrs W Rothwell, and Infant, Mrs K Row, Mr M J A Salomons, Mrs Wynne Sayer, Capt. and Mrs E P Shute, M.C., and Infant, Miss L C Skeaf, Mr N Singh, Lt-Col and Mrs W D Smiles and Child, Mrs R H Sogge, Mr T J Summons, Mrs Temple and Nurse, Master Temple, Miss Temple Mr and Mrs E W Tonkin and Infant, Mrs H Walsh and Infant, Miss M Webb, Capt J J Welch, Mr W O Whittick, Mr J H Wiggett, Miss Wiggett, Mr J Wightwick, Capt J W Williams, Mr H P Williams, Lt-Col G E H Wilson, Mr Duncan Wilson, Major and Mrs A D Wise, D.S., Miss A Woolcock, Capt L Wood, Mr H J Wood, Mr and Mrs W H Wright, two Children and Infant, Mr Mohamed Yasin, Mr and Mrs Young.

ONE LAC OR TEN?

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S CLAIM

LATE MR. BAWLA'S WILL CONTESTED.

It appears that the will of the late Mr. Abdul Kadar Bowla, who lost his life at the hands of assassins on the Malabar Hill on the evening of 12th January last is not to go uncontested in the law courts. It will be re-called that Mr. Bowla lingered for some hours after the fatal shots were fired at him and expired shortly after midnight at the Sir J. J. Hospital where he had been removed. Mr. Bowla was conscious for some time and was reported to have dictated his last will and testament before he died. It will also be re-called that it was reported at the time that in this will he had bequeathed a large sum of money to Mumtaz Begum, who was with him in his car at the time of the tragedy and who also received serious wounds at the hands of assailants. The sum bequeathed to Mumtaz was variously stated to amount to half a lakh, a lakh and even ten lakhs of rupees. Mr. Bowla's mother Mrs. Rukhiabai, has filed a petition for the grant of letters of administration with the will in question annexed. But it appears that the construction of the will is being contested on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. It would appear that the will of Mr. Bowla, which contains some alterations was made on a slip of paper at 8-30 p.m. at the Hospital and was attested by two European witnesses, Messrs. K. Mayne and H. S. Watkins, the latter of whom is an officer in the Bombay Police.

The petition of Mr. Bowla's mother, is being resisted by Mr. Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtoola and his brothers who are sons of Mr. Bowla's paternal uncle, who contend that Mr. Bowla's mother is not entitled to the whole of the properties left by him.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAND REVENUE DEMAND REJECTED

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

When the Punjab Legislative Council resumed its sitting to-day discussion on Government's demand for grant in respect of Irrigation was continued.

Mr. Chaudhri Dulichand moved that the total grant be reduced by Rs. 1 and in doing so criticised the water taxation policy of the Government and urged its remission.

Sardar Sundersingh Majithia, Revenue Member, defending the policy of the Government said that the expenditure on canals had gone high they were entitled to take the money out of the profits the Zamindars were earning through the increased produce due to canal water supplied by the Government.

Sir John Mayaard made some announcements before the motion was put to the vote and said that certain resources of the Province in 1925-26 would be increased by remission of the Provincial Contribution by a nett amount of 66 lakhs and this would be recurring again and as announced in November last the Government would now reconsider the whole financial position and rural as well as urban taxation including water rates. In order to give the Council an opportunity of passing judgment upon the result o fthat reconsideration it had been proposed to hold another session of the Council in the month of May when the Government will place before the Council supplementary demands for non-recurring expenditure up to fifteen lakhs out of the current year's surplus. It would also give the Counci an opportunity of discussing concrete proposals for application of the addition made to recurring resources of the Province by the remission of a part of the Provincial Contributions. Although it seemed improbable that the proposals would be complete in May they would be so advanced as to give the Council sufficient material. In regard to definite recommendations on general issues the involved additional expenditure, if undertaken out of these additional resources would be spent on non-recurring objects of a beneficient character In view of the announcement which were received with applause the amendment aws withdrawn and the total demand under Irrigation was voted upon.

As to-day was the last day of the Budget disension the guillotine was applied bl the President at 5 p.m. and the five remaining demands under Registration, Forest, Stamps Excise and Land Revenue were put from the Chair. Four of these five demands were voted without a division, but the last demand under Land Revenue for the grant of Rs. 45,81,600 when put by the President was opposed by non-officials who pressed for a division which resulted in the rejection of the total grant by 27 voting for the motion and 28 against.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow. —A.P.

EDITOR APOLOGISES.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 23.

The Editor of the "Bartman", a local Hindi daily, has now requested the local Government to accept his apology and withdraw the prosecution.—A.P.

(Continued from column 6).

matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal one, West Ham two.

Second Division:—Wolverhampton two, Blackpool nil.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Merthyr nil, Norwich two.—Reuter.

London, March 23.—In the Queen's Club racquets amateur doubles championship challenge round, Hon. C. Bruce and H. Leatham, holders, defeated E. Baerlein and R. Aird 15/10, 15/5, 6/15, 15/11, 14/17, 15/9.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

TEUSDAY'S DULL PLAY.

The second string of the G. I. P. Railway in their replay against the Mahar Young Men won by two goals to nil in the first game while the Orion Sporting Association disposed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, with a similar score. The day's hockey was by no means exhilarating though the second game provided a keener contest.

The Railway scored a goal in each half. Concessio and Crawley being responsible for the scores. The Mahar Young Men were dangerous at times but their efforts were too individual and disconcerted to be effective.

Teams were:—

G. I. P. "B"—Harper; Barker and Shea; Gilman, Crawley and Gonsalves; Murray Thompson, Concessio Corr and Oliver.

Mahar Young Men:—Bhimsen; Gopal and Parashram; Mahadeo, Shinde, and Tukaram; Parshram, Vithle, Bhatakkar, Sudam and Kashiram.

Referees:—Messrs. Reade and Wood.

ORION BEAT B. B. C. I. MECHANICS.

In the second game of the evening the Orions beat the B. B. & C. I. Railway Mechanics by two goals to nil. The game hardly attained the standard of competition hockey but was an improvement on the first exhibition of the evening. The Orions were the better side, and thoroughly deserved to win. In attack and defence their methods were superior and stick work surer than those of the Railway. Abreo at back played a very resourceful game and the halves as a rule kept their forwards well supplied. Richards their centre forward was neat in his dodging but overdid it at times.

The first few minutes saw the Orions on the offensive but the Mechanics soon raised the seige and their right wing was sent away with a long clearance. Two corners were awarded against the railway and Richards displayed good aim in taking the hits but the goalie in each case was quite prepared. Albert and Richards both made several joint efforts and neither succeeded. As luck would have it, Albert came in the way of Richards scoring on more than one occasion. Albert however made up for this encroachment by neatly scoring half way in the initial moiety. With a goal in their favour the Orion forwards played a more pushing game and gave the Railway defence plenty of work for the next ten minutes.

Of a clearance O'Rourke obtained an excellent opening but was pulled up for 'stock'. Abreo was the stumbling block in the Orion defence and in the whole game only once did he fail to deprive his man of the ball. Algar received a long pass from the back line and got round Abreo but before he had recovered the ball Pererira had run to the rescue and saved the situation.

The Mechanics made more serious efforts in the second half but their poor combination was not calculated to be effective. The Orion defence did not altogether have a easy time but they found it easier to negotiate individual efforts. Following a few sporadic on-rushes by the Mechanics, play was confined to the Railway "twenty-five" and several shots were sent wide. Just before the final whistle D'Souza scored the second goal following a good save by the Railway goalie.

Teams were:—

Orions:—Reubens; Abreo, and Pereira; Untiado, Sequeira and Falcon; Carvalho, D'Souza, Richards, Albert and Watker.

B. B. C. I. Ry.:—Brieto; Gucat and Fox; Kane, Reuben and Leach; Critchell, Clarke, O'Rourke, Frances and Algar.

Referees.—Messrs. Reade and Moloney.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—G.I.P. Parel vs. Bombay United.
5-30 p.m. L.H.S. Old Boys vs. Bombay Gym.

BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE.

LONDON, March 23.

The following is earlier betting on Lincolnshire:—

16 to 2 against Tapini; 17 to 2 against Parth; 100 to 9 against Dorsay; 100 to 9 against Grand Joy; 20 to 1 against Irish Eagle and Condover; 28 to 1 against Page Three, 33 to 1 against Jarvie All Green, and King Willow (taken and offered) 10 to 1 against Mignault (offered) and 100 to 9 (taken and wanted).—Reuter.

Later betting on Lincolnshire is as under: 7 to 1 against Tapin; 9 to 1 against Parth; 100 to 7 against Grand Joy; 25 to 1 against L.S.D.; Grave Fairy; 30 to 1 against Brimstone; 33 to 1 Tereat Barrier and Page Three (taken and offered); 100 to 12 against Mignault (offered) and 9 to 1 (taken); 100 to 6 against Condover (offered) and 18 to taken.)

BETTING ON GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 23.

The following is betting on Grand National:—100 to 9 Flymask, Ballinod and Silvo (offered) 25 to 1 against Gracious Gift and Thrown In; to 1 against Sprig (taken and offered); 100 to 9 against Ballinode (offered) and 100 to 8 (taken); 100 to 6 against Double Chance (offered); 100 to 6 against Old Tay Bridge (offered) and 20 to 1 (taken).

GRAND NATIONAL SCRATCHING.

The Following horse was scratched at 12/29 this afternoon.

Grand National: Royal Chancellor. —Reuter.

SATURDAY'S BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 23.

Several of the Oxford crew in Saturday's trial were suffering from an epidemic of throat affection. Bennet has now developed temperature, and was absent from practice to-day. His place at the bow was taken by Franklin. Mower-White was able to resume his position as number 5. The crew did not do serious work in the morning. They paddled below Hurlingham and practised a few starts on their homeward journey. In the afternoon they went to Thorneycrofts by easy stages, and while returning rowed from the milepost to Putney Bridge in four minutes and 28 seconds. Cambridge rested during the week-end and practised a few starts in the afternoon.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 23.

The following are the results of football

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1925.

BLACKETTIAN FINANCE.

It is now three years since the overlords of India, truly anxious to retrieve the chaos of Haileyan ignorance, hoisted on this country the trained versatility of Sir Basil Blackett. He has been described as a man with the face of a cherub, but, in his management of India's finances, he has proved himself the possessor of the heart of an executioner. But for an accident of choice he would have been a junior civilian in India. Opportunities created during the war have enabled him to push himself up into a high position, where he now sits self hypnotised and dictatorial encompassing by his financial policy harm to India in the first instance and in its reaction serious jeopardy to the more permanent British interests in this country. Stale arguments emerge from his mouth as stable principles, and at every criticism he puts on the mask of righteous indignation while he never misses a chance of hitting his opponent. Traditional elements of opposition to authority, either from subdued nationalism or political repression, have now crowded round the main pivot of economic discontent, which Sir Basil Blackett is doing his best to fan into a serious blaze. He has shown himself utterly incompetent to check the heavily mounting expenditure, which he is vainly trying to conceal by creating a new empirical head called "avoidance of debt." He has added to the heavy indebtedness of this country by squeezing out every available penny that this country can raise by way of loans. On the other hand, in order to give much-needed relief to England he stopped borrowing there last year and this year, making a virtue of necessity. He has gone further and taken steps to make available to the United Kingdom all the money that would be saved by this country through being educated to the use of paper currency, because all the money so saved will be invested in sterling securities. He has used the adventitious gains of the exchange to give doles to the provinces provided the representatives of the provinces show themselves docile and do not dissent from every pontifical bull issuing from him.

There has been really no surplus from reduction of expenditure and the recurring expenditure of this country is as high as ever. The hope of reduced taxation, which a country already lacerated by agrarian poverty and industrial depression had entertained, is answered with a shame-faced investigation into new methods and sources of taxation forced in the teeth of universal opposition. In the meanwhile he claims that he has given this country a stable exchange and stable prices. This pinchbeck Napoleon of finance has merely abused his power for sending remittances, taking advantage of the present chaotic state of the law on the subject of currency and of the favourable balances which India has accumulated. He claims to have performed miracles and wants the country to follow in his wake when he is merely giving an exhibition of his skill in permanently hitching India's financial cart to the tail of the Treasury at Whitehall. And he came trailing clouds of glory from Whitehall. The exchange policy of the present Finance Member has cost the largest number of people in this country enormous damage, and from this loss on the exchange the Finance Member has recovered a portion as his "surplus". He claims that prices are stable. If they are stable, if the interests of the consumers have been safeguarded, why is there more than one evidence of distress among the middle classes as well as the working classes? The Government have themselves raised the prices of everything by taking more wherever they could,—more in postal charges, more in railway fares and freights, more in taxation, local and provincial. They have issued a currency not supported fully by sound reserves. All this they have done under the inspiration of a man who claims knowledge and who expects the public to honour him at his own valuation. These are not the blunders of a Hailey which were pardonable, because they were committed in sturdy ignorance. These are the deliberate actions of a man who claims to know.

While the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee have not still been fully carried out, new expenditure running into crores of rupees has been sanctioned. Owing to over-taxation the standard of life of the bulk of the people has been going down, but Sir Basil Blackett is jealous of the few others, who are living well and who have so far escaped the crushing effects of a policy of hydraulic squeeze on the plea of balancing his budgets. He has resisted the attempt to reduce taxes. He has subsequently denied to this country the benefits of a balanced budget by not accepting legislation for sound currency. One of the minor fruits of his financial pranks has been the high rate of money ruling throughout the country during all the time that he has been the Finance Minister. Having created an evil, he has now put forward a small palliative and wants this country to be grateful to him. In his regime, the Imperial Bank of India has become a sacred preserve of Englishmen as to employment and of English firms as to accommodation; coincidence perhaps. The Imperial Bank, instead of becoming a truly national institution loved by the people and supported at all times, has become a part of the imperial machinery directed towards denuding this country of opportunities of internal wealth. Sir Basil may be great as a money-gatherer, but his policy has resulted in increased impoverishment and discontent. We still hope that some streak of India's good fortune may keep him where he is going, because we dread the full effects of his efforts across the water. While he is inebriate with authority he manages to disclose the defects of some parts of his policy. Sobered by contact with better minds he may return more thorough and may still manage to complete the ruination that his tenure of office has brought on this country; and he resents criticism because he is an expert, a pundit, a very Solomon of Finance. We are not, however, hopeful of his permanent severance. The fact that an Indian has been put in his place suggests that his absence will be of short duration but the best way Sir Basil Blackett can serve the true interests of this country is to keep away.

BETTER CERTIFY.

The extreme civility with which Lord Reading has requested the Assembly to restore three clauses in the Bengal Ordinance Bill reminds one of Byron's pirate—the mildest-mannered man that scuttled a ship or cut a throat. Lord Reading has considerately worked the Constitution and the Assembly has objected to the more obnoxious parts of the Bill, which is a satellite-measure beside the certified Ordinance. The main principle of the Bill is that it is better to hang ninety-nine innocent men than to let one guilty man escape: novel jurisprudence, but quite worthy of India's servitude. The Ordinance could not be perfected by the certification of Lord Lytton. The main Bill has been brought into force by the assent of His Majesty and the Assembly has been asked to perform an extention in parallel legislation—a procedure of doubtful validity. Though Pundit Motilal brought out the untenable character of the procedure, it is clear that Government have the capacity and the will to drive a coach and four through the restrictions of the Reform Act. The substance of the Ordinance is to deprive the subject of the protection of the Court against Executive zoolum, and it sanctifies the ignorance and the vindictiveness of the police-man who sees red. The fable of insurrectionary crime in Bengal rests upon police-evidence and it has been the earnest desire of officials to shield evidence against exposure and to give the Executive a free hand in the utilisation of the mea-sure. To agitators who incur the suspicion of the police, it gives no quarter and they have no chance of claiming an opportunity of rebutting false accusation. Special tribunals are contemplated, but the procedure favours doctored evidence. The Bengal Council rejected the infamous proposal, but though our budding Viceroy certified the Bill, a portion of it required the legislative sanction of the Assembly. It imposed the duty of listening to appeals upon the High Court while it deprived the citizen of safety from arbitrary arrest. Nationalists in the Assembly had a difficult problem to solve. They have rightly retained the privilege of appeals to the High Court and rejected the rest of the measure

The Government are determined on seeing the measure through and they have to whip up tales of impending anarchy in Bengal. The material is discouraging since the mighty siege of the police could not furnish a single weapon from the houses of the supposed anarchists. The police cannot be wrong and the inference is that anarchists are numerous in Bengal and the site of their arsenal is somewhere in the bowels of the earth; the police want more powers to trace men and munitions. It is a hopeless tangle since the police swear to the existence of an unknown quantity of anarchism to explain their inefficiency. Both Pundit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah delivered striking speeches, the one exposing the substance of the Bill and the other appealing to the noble instincts of the Britisher. Mr. Jinnah had a hard task to perform because he had to convince the Calvert-type of the Britishers that they had, unknown to themselves, deep instincts of fairplay in their bosom. He fought his way through a hurricane of interruptions, but his plea was meant to quicken the dormant goodwill of Englishmen like Mr. Calvert and Mr. Willson. They accept the compliment of goodwill; but when such good-willed and fair-minded folk support repression, they hold that the case must be serious and Indians are protesting against imaginary evils. Mr. Goswami, the brilliant Hotspur of the Swarai Party, condemned the entire plot of repression based as it was on political grudge and police-inefficiency. The Government have been at the mercy of informers and the most respectable apology they have for growing unpopularity is an array of armed assassins. Mr. Goswani did not mince words when he said: "I have not the slightest doubt that some of the officials in the highest posts have lied and their lie is of the blackest description". Everyone in Calcutta knows the meaning of the charge—except, of course, the type that is drugged with stupid faith in police-theories. While the Government glory in having prevented an upheaval, the people realise the wanton exaggerations upon which the police have secured un-heard-of powers. The Assembly have washed their hands of the stain of malign outrage against the innocent, and if Lord Reading wants the three rejected clauses let him please his conscience and his masters by certifying the Bill.

Notes of the Day.

How Long:

The Egyptian Parliament has been dissolved on the first day of its meeting, by what cannot but be regarded as a most unconstitutional use of a constitutional power. The dissolution is a proof at once of the immense hold which Zaghloul Pasha has over the Egyptian people and of the unreality of parliamentary government in that unhappy country. The last elections were held in circumstances most unfavourable to Zaghloul and his followers. Nevertheless Zaghloulists were able to secure a substantial majority in Parliament as was evidenced by the election of their leader as President of the Chamber of Deputies by 125 votes to 85. The inevitable consequence of this was the resignation of Ziwar Pasha. This should have been followed by a command to the Zaghloulists to form a Government of their own. Instead, King Fuad has issued a decree dissolving the Parliament. Though the decree has been issued in the name of King Fuad it is not difficult to realise who its real author is. The author is the man who is also the real ruler of Egypt—Lord Allenby. Zaghloulists back again in office would have spoilt the pretty game of the present British Government. Lord Allenby has, therefore, to play for time. Fresh elections are fixed for May 23 and the new Parliament will assemble on June 1st. Meanwhile, Lord Allenby through his creature, Ziwar Pasha, will consolidate British gains at the cost of Egypt's independence. But how long will Britain succeed in preventing Egypt from coming into its own? The longer it delays a just and equitable understanding with its true representatives, the greater the reproach she earns from all freedom-loving peoples in the world.

Age of Consent.

The Legislative Assembly took a bold step in accepting Mr. Chanda's amendment to raise the age of consent from 12 to 16 in the case of unmarried girls. Dr. Gour's Bill provided that the age should be raised from 12 to 14 as against strangers as well as husbands. The Select Committee in its report approved of raising the age to 14 in the case of the former, but suggested an age-limit of 13 in the case of the latter. If the question were considered purely from the point of view of national health, the case for fixing the age-limit at 16 in either case would be unanswerable, but existing social conditions obviously make too violent a change in respect of marital relations inadvisable for the present, though the time is not far distant when public opinion will be sufficiently educated to demand this reform. So far, however, as strangers are concerned, the objections against raising the age to 16 cannot hold good and do not deserve serious consideration at the hands of those who realise the responsibility of protecting girls against the injurious consequences of immature cohabitation. The Assembly, when it cast its overwhelming vote in favour of the change, gave proof that it had an adequate sense of its responsibility in the matter.

Fickle Legislators.

The Assembly also did well in refusing to be deterred from doing its duty by married girls by the warning of Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of a Government that has shown itself to be a lukewarm friend, if not an opponent, of social reform. Sir Alexander Muddiman feared that there might be a serious agitation if Dr. Datta's amendment for raising the age of consent from 12 to 14 in the case of married girls were passed. The Home member obviously betrayed a characteristic ignorance of public opinion on the subject. For, if he had kept himself fully informed on the matter, he would have known that it was not Dr. Gour's Bill raising the age from 12 to 14 but the recommendation of the Select Committee to fix the age-limit at 13 that has evoked protest from the section of the public which has taken interest in the subject. For the rest, the almost insignificant public opposition to the Bill in contrast with the fierce controversy that raged over the question thirty-five years ago is a proof of the necessity of the measure as well as of the unreality of the note of warning sounded by the Home Member and some non-official members. Unfortunately, the Assembly with the strange fickleness that has characterised its recent activities, yielded to the specious arguments of unsympathetic officialdom and unreasoning orthodoxy by rejecting the Bill and reversed the right decision it itself had taken a few hours previously.

Why they Quarrel.

The real spring of communal wrangles is the feeling of communities that under foreign rule they have become aliens in the country and that wisdom consists in snatching petty advantages. For communal peace there should be a preliminary settlement between the Indian and the Englishman, and communities must realise the existence of a common and supreme birthright. The fact was well brought out in an interview given by Lady Emily Lutyens in Ceylon:—

"Do you think that the National Convention will be able to allay, to any appreciable extent, the feelings between the Muslims and the Hindus of India?" asked the pressman.

"I feel," replied Lady Lutyens, "that while there is a third party in the country they never will act together."

Lady Emily has perceived the real cause of the trouble.

India and Labour Party.

The "New Leader", the organ of the Independent Labour Party, writes in mail week:—

"Through the 'Indian Review' Mr. MacDonald has sent to the Indian people a message which repeats the burden of the open letter which he addressed to them on the eve of taking office. It is an appeal against the methods of "revolutionary minds," and a call for "a firm stand against subversive tendencies." No one will differ. But was it wise to repeat this message? Has Labour no other? After nine months of office, which from end to end were barren of any achievement whatever, whether for Indian liberty or for Indian labour, its moral effect may be slight. A Socialist Party, as we see it, should rally and even incite the workers in backward lands to press forward in the struggle against exploitation. But plainly one cannot say this, if one has done nothing to help. We trust that no Labour Government will ever again earn such a commendation as Lord Birkenhead passed last week on our Indian record."

IN KALIPARAJ LAND.

(BY A. V. THAKKAR.)

The word Kaliparaj, though used only in southern Gujerat to denote aboriginal communities and hill tribes settled there, has now become widely known by the recent awakening among that race, specially in Navsari district of Baroda State. On account of the *Mata* movement among them in 1922, thousands and thousands of these people, addicted as they were to drink for generations past, went suddenly "dry", left off all meat diet and took to personal cleanliness. This was a wonderful and phenomenal change for all of them. But it was not a permanent change for all of them. With a large proportion there was a set-back in course of time. The vested interests of liquor contractors and the Abkari Department naturally worked against the movement and were successful in annoying the purists by pinpricks and open persecution. This struggle between weak and ignorant Kaliparajs, on one side, and influential Parsis backed by State Abkari officials, on the other, was an unequal one; the former would have gone to the wall, if the Kaliparaj Grievance Relief Association with Dr. Sumant Mehta at its head had not been formed and supported the Kaliparaj morally as well as in law courts. The Association did and is doing useful work. Though some of its members were disabled for some time by a stupid executive order from rendering active help to the Kaliparaj, yet, on the whole, the moral support given by the Association has prevented a large population from reverting to their old vicious habit of drink.

The Association recently held its session at Anavil, and several members thereof travelled in four different groups in Vyara, Mahuva and Mangrol taluka of the district to see for themselves the present condition of affairs and to look up those who have stood firm in their virtuous resolve. I had occasion to travel in this connection in Mangrol taluka in villages on either side of the eastern part of Kosamba-Zankhvav Light Railway and get to know first-hand some fine specimens of humanity in Gamits and Vasava Bhils, who predominate in that part. Gamits form the largest Kaliparaj tribe out of the 6 aborigine tribes residing in the Gaekwar's territories and number over half a lakh. Vasava Bhils number over 43,000 in Baroda State and some members of this tribe are well educated and some of them rulers of several villages. The drink habit amongst these two tribes has appreciably lessened; and even in Holi holidays when the were seen in former years revelling in drink, they were seen very sober and steady. A small section of Gamits under the influence of some Hindu missionaries from Baroda of the Kaivalya Panth have renovated themselves wonderfully and with red marks on the forehead and neat and clean white dress appear in no way inferior to high caste Hindus. While meeting one another they hail with the salutation of "Sat Kaivalya" like the "Sat Shri Akal" of the Sikhs.

Wonderfully Transformed

The hamlet of Jhagadia in the village of Borsad in Mangrol taluka situated close to British taluka of Mandvi (Surat district) has been wonderfully transformed under the influence of this religious revival. Everyone is a teetotaller and vegetarian here. The whole village, including women and children, turned out at the call of Rhooda Bhagat to attend our small meeting held in that village during the bli holidays and it presented a fascinating sight. Men dressed in their picturesque white *fenta* and with the distinctive red mark on the forehead, women loaded with their silver ornaments of the primeaval pe and boys and girls dressed neatly—this octad could put to shame any town gathering. Absolute quiet prevailed and even a child was heard crying or disturbing the peace by his prattle. When the educated son of Rhooda Bhagat was explaining to them in Gamit dialect my speech everyone used to listen to him with attention and respect. All the five sons of Rhooda Bhagat were schooled or being schooled in Godsamba (British) and Vankol (Gaekwari) Kaliparaj boarding schools, one of them learning in Surat High School.

Put while talking of education I must not omit to mention the dark side of the picture, that I saw with my own eyes. When I visited cursorily this very part of the Kaliparaj land fourteen months ago I was told that out of 34 villages in Vankal Tappa of Mangrol taluka there was only one school at Vankal, and that in the adjoining Umarpada Tappa of other 34 villages there was not a single school. I refused to believe it. I could not imagine this state of things in a part of H. H. the Gaekwar's dominion, famous for its first place in the universal (or compulsory) education in the whole country. This bit when I moved out in several villages, and questioned leading men in each village over this story I was surprised to find that it was a plain and straight fact, which no one can question. The whole truth is that soon after the introduction of compulsory education in 1910, schools were opened in these villages, but all of them were closed 5 or 6 years later, when it was found that the attendance at several of these schools was bogus and that high caste teachers would not teach anything to Kaliparaj children. So the result has been that in place of compulsory attendance schools, 'no education' has come and literacy is practically denied to Kaliparajs and others in that part.

One School in 10 villages.

In order to verify this knowledge gained personally I referred the text-book on geography of Baroda State (1923) to find out how things stood in other Kaliparaj talukas of Navsari district and found that things were equally bad in Songad taluka and somewhat better in Vyara. [illegible]

(Continued on page 10.)

BENGAL ORDINANCE BILL.

VICEROY'S RECOMMENDATION REJECTED.

DELETED CLAUSES NOT REINSTATED

ASSEMBLY AND AGE OF CONSENT.

The Assembly declined yesterday by 72 votes against 41 to agree to the Governor-General's recommendation to reinsert the three clauses it had deleted on Monday from the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Supplementary) Bill.

In the afternoon, the Assembly proceeded with the consideration of Dr Gour's Age of Consent Bill and, eventually, rejected the Bill as amended by the House the previous day.

DELHI, March 24.

The last sitting of one of the most strenuous sessions of the Assembly was held today. Mr. G. Sim was sworn in.

Replying to a private question of Mr. Wilson, the Home Member said the Simla Session was most likely to be held about the middle of August, firstly because the number of holidays made it convenient to hold it then and secondly because the dissolution of the Council of State for election made it desirable that the session should be commenced in August. Of course, the Governor-General had passed no orders on the subject.

MINORITIES AND SERVICES.

Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub asked? Will Government be pleased to state when and in what services effect will be given to the statement of the Hon. the Home Member in the Council of State about giving our share to the minorities in the services?

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying, said "the announcement made by me in another place referred to four services which will remain all-India services, namely, the Indian Civil Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service and Indian Service of Engineers. It has since been decided to apply a similar policy to central services with the possible exception of certain services for which high technical qualifications are required. The services to be excepted, if any, are still to be determined. I need hardly add that so far as provincial services are concerned the matter is one for local Governments and not for the Government of India. Effect has already been given to the policy in this year's recruitment for certain services and in other services will be given from the date on which formal orders will be issued with as little delay as possible.

The House next heard, all members standing, a message from Lord Reading asking the Assembly to pass the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill as recommended by him. The Home Member first moved the reinsertion of Clause four without any speech.

NO OCCASION FOR EXERCISING EMERGENCY POWER.

Mr. Rangachariar strongly opposed the motion and declared that no occasion had arisen for the Viceroy to exercise the emergency power. The Assembly was not a party to the passing of the Bengal Act. The Bengal Council had also rejected it. The Bengal Act was really the Bengal Governor Act now. He asked what extraordinary situation had arisen in Bengal to justify the exceptional measure. Why should the power be required to detain any person outside Bengal? Were not the numerous Bengal jails enough for the purpose? Then again section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code only authorised the High Court to call for records and see whether a detension was legal or illegal. This was not a very big power. Why should Government be afraid of its own High Courts? Lord Reading had recommended the Bill though no necessity had arisen. This recommendation of the Governor-General was not a mere recommendation of the kind made by the Assembly's resolution. The Viceroy's recommendation was a mandate and if the Assembly did not agree then the Viceroy's signature would make it a law. He warned the Assembly of the seriousness of the step they proposed to take. He contended that no civilised Government could act as the Government was acting. He had no hesitation in asking the House to refuse to accept the Governor-General's recommendation. (Applause).

Mr. Jinnah quoted from the Viceroy's opening speech in which he had said that the responsibility in dealing with the Bengal situation was solely his and could not be shared or put on others' shoulders. Why then, asked Mr. Jinnah, should Lord Reading now be desirous of placing that responsibility on the shoulders of the Assembly and was this the manner in which His Excellency was going to place that responsibility? It was, declared Mr. Jinnah, a fragrant misuse of section 67 (B). He was sorry that this should happen when two great men one an ex-Lord Chancellor and the other an ex-Lord Chief Justice were in charge of the affairs of India. The Bill was intended to carry to its logical conclusion the nefarious plan of the Government to detain a person indefinitely and to strike at the root of the right of a person to claim the writ of Habeas Corpus. "I see the Government persists in its folly and Obstinacy. I say once more that you will regret it. You will create more trouble by it than you would suppress."

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar characterised the measure as a black bill and spoke at length questioning the legality of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. He held that it was an *ultra vires* legislation: it was not only illegal, but also mischievous.

A LOADED PISTOL.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said he should have preferred not to speak. He would only say that now that a loaded pistol was being directed at the head, of the Assembly no self-respecting person could go back on yesterday's vote. In his statement of objects and reasons attached to the bill and in his speech, the Home Member had attempted to emphasise that the right granted to accused to appeal to High Court was the main provision of the bill and that others were only subsidiary. Well, the House passed the clause and rejected the subsidiary ones. Then came the cat out of the bag and the bill came back to them with the Viceroy's recommendation. The fact was that under the pretence of granting certain shadowy right to the accused Government was taking away whatever little right the accused possessed at present and such a bill was now attempted to be forced down the throat of the Assembly.

AN IMPUDENT CLAIM.

Mr. Naidu, member from Rangoon, rose to support the bill (cries of shame, shame) Mr. Naidu continued, amidst interruption, to deliver his speech. He said he was convinced that Government was right in asking for additional powers (there were cries of "sit down" "shame" and also numerous interruptions) Mr. Naidu shouted at the top of his voice addressing his interruptors: "I know you all. I have heard you. I am right."

The President asked Mr. Naidu to address the chair and said that the chair would afford him the protection he needed.

Mr. Naidu said Government's explanation should be accepted. Mr. Naidu's speech became inaudible because of the series of interruptions.

Thereupon, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed rose and asked why some Swarajists who had been cheaply returned and were objectionable members of the House (laughter) should so much interrupt a member. As Mr. Ahmed himself is a well-known interrupter the President replied those living in glass houses are not expected to throw stones at others. (Laughter.)

HUMANITY BEING CRUSHED.

Mr. B. C. Pal said that as he represented the city of Calcutta he should have a say. He declared one brute force was pitted against another brute force and humanity between them was being crushed. This irresponsible Government was trying to repress a legitimate movement for political freedom of a dependent nation. Repression would not frighten Bengal. It did not frighten her in 1906, 1907 and in the succeeding years. "People may lose nerve for a while but the more you try to frighten them the more they become reckless." As regards the bill it was a lawless law depriving a person to claim the writ of Habeas Corpus. He knew that the Government's threat of certification was there. "Go ahead and certify. Rule this country not by constitution but by certification." Mr. Pal shouted at the top of his voice. This caused tremendous applause and laughter.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—That is, sir, the creed of the Swaraj Party.

There were other observations made which were not heard.

Mr. Pal:—Government is so deaf, sir, that we must hammer so that it may hear our voice. (Laughter). Mr. Pal declared that never in the history of the world had methods of repression kept down legitimate movements for freedom and in India it had always awakened the people into greater activity. It might be said that Bengal was not England of the days of King Stuart and that Bengal was not Russia. Whatever Bengal might or might not be, it was not a coward. Bengal had proven thoroughly that its men could not be frightened, that they could face death without clinching. "You have no imagination If you had it history of British India and Bengal would have been differently written. If you have imagination now the political evolution of India may yet take a different course. I am not a revolutionary. I do not believe in physical revolution, because it leads to the enthronement of military despotism. But do not exercise repression to put down intellectual and moral revolt in India." Revolutionaries were only a symptom of the disease which was deeper and wider. Moral revolt always led to physical revolt. People were losing faith in the British justice and on the day that loss was complete there would be deluge.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya recalled that when after fierce opposition the Rowlatt Bill was enacted Lord Chelmsford told him "You have killed the Bill. I am not going to put it into force." There was still time for Government to retrace its [illegible]

(Continued on page 12.)

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

SEQUEL TO ZAGHLUL'S ELECTION AS PRESIDENT.

CABINET RESIGNS.

CAIRO, March 23.

Parliament has been dissolved.—Reuter.

A HISTORICAL RECORD.

ELECTION TO CHIEF OFF ON 23RD MAY.

CAIRO, March 23.

Parliament which opened at 10 in the morning with such grandeur, ceased to exist at 7-45 in the evening, doubtless constituting a historical record for the shortest duration of any Parliament. Though it was semi-officially given out, several days ago, that dissolution was inevitable if Government was faced with an adverse majority, to-night's decree came as a thunderclap. When members emerged from the building they found a strong force of steel-helmeted police drawn up inside the gates and another force outside, while both ends of adjacent streets were controlled by mounted police. Members dispersed quietly.

The decree fixes the election for 23rd May and the assembling of new Parliament for 1st June.—Reuter.

A DRAMATIC END.

ZAGHLUL SUMMONS HIS FOLLOWERS.

CAIRO, March 23.

The end came with dramatic suddenness, the Premier stopping the proceedings in the Chamber and reading the decree which was received with vociferous cheers by the Zaghlulists. The House emptied rapidly. Zaghlul Pasha who was standing with grave countenance at top of the gangway hastily summoned his followers.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF DISSOLUTION.

SEQUEL TO KING'S DECLINING TO ACCEPT CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

CAIRO, March 23.

The dissolution is due to the King's declining to accept the resignation of the Cabinet on Zaghlul's election as President of the Chamber.—Reuter.

SEEKING ENTRY INTO LEAGUE.

CAIRO, March 23.

The King's speech trusted that thanks to the good understanding between Parliament and the Ministry, the latter would succeed in removing the charges and restrictions arising from the British ultimatum so that when its task was accomplished it could seize a more favourable occasion to resume negotiations in an effort to complete the independence, of Egypt and the Sudan in a manner conforming to the evidence of Egypt's rights and justice of their cause. Government would seek admission of Egypt to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

"BLOCKADE" OF ZAGLUL PASHA.

A Cairo correspondent wired to the "Daily Herald" on March 3rd as follows:—

For a week Zaglul Pasha's house has been surrounded by armed soldiers, with strict orders to allow no one access to Zaglul.

Deputations from the provinces have been pouring into Cairo with petitions against the inhuman tyranny which is being exertised against all supporters of Zaglul. These deputations naturally try to visit the "Nation's House", where Zaglul lives, but are prevented by armed forces posted in every street leading to the house.

Yesterday the Government issued a statement that no such measure was being taken. Yet only to-day one Hassan Kamel, a physician, was prevented by an officer in charge of troops from calling on a patient who lives in the same street as Zaglul.

When the doctor showed the officer the Government's denial of the orders, the latter replied: "That is only ink on paper."

It is a fact that Ziwar Pasha and his Cabinet will not meet Parliament, but will resign before the new Chamber meets.

S. S. "MASSILIA."

LONDON, March 23.

A message from Port Sudan says that divers report that the steamer "Massilia" has plates broken and bent and rivets out. After plugging rivet-holes an attempt will be made to refloat it.—Reuter.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

A STEP FORWARD.

MAHATMA'S AGREEMENT WITH POLICE COMMISSIONER.

MADRAS, March 24.

Mr. Gandhi has handed over to the Associated Press the correspondence that passed between himself and Mr. Pitt, Police Commissioner, Trivandrum, for publication. Mr. Gandhi writes:—

'In handing the above correspondence for publication it is only necessary for me to point out that the agreement embodied therein marks a step forward in the movement going on at Vaikom. The Satyagrahis respecting the boundary line in spite of the removal of the barrier and the removal also of the order of prohibition would on the one hand show completely the non-violent nature of the struggle and on the other prove the bona fides of the Government declaration that they favour the reform for which the Satyagrahis are fighting. I am hoping that the opponents of the reform will reciprocate the gesture made by the Satyagrahis." (Signed) M. K. Gandhi

Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Commissioner of Police:—

"Dear Mr. Pitt,—With reference to the conversation we have had as to the possibility and desirability of removing the barriers at Vaikom and the pickets which prevent the Satyagrahi Volunteers from crossing the boundary line on the roads leading to the temple the position as I understand is this. It is a common cause between the Government and the reformers that embargo upon the so-called untouchables making use of the roads around the temple should be removed. In your opinion the cause I have at heart will succeed earlier if I advise the Satyagrahis to respect the boundary line pending the final decision without barricades and pickets. You tell me that orthodox opinion gathers strength from the presence of the barricades and pickets because the orthodox people wrongly infer that the intention in putting up the barricades and keeping pickets is to help them to maintain their position. I have gathered from our conversations that it would be possible for you to have the existing orders withdrawn under which you are acting if I undertake to respect the boundary line in a manner suggested by you. Whilst I hesitate to believe that the action proposed by you if taken by the Satyagrahis will soften the hearts of the orthodox people and weaken their opposition I fully appreciate the motive that lies behind your suggestion. I am, therefore, prepared to advise by way of a trial the adoption of the suggestion made by you. After all what the Satyagrahis want is to create active and overwhelming public opinion in their behalf. The object is not to irritate the orthodox people, but to win it over to their side. Their object moreover is in no way to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the campaign, but so far as it is possible, to enlist its sympathy and support on their side. I am, therefore, prepared to act upon your suggestion immediately on learning from you that the prohibition order referred to herein has been withdrawn. The effect of this would be that a very small number not larger than at present will continue to march up to the boundary line by way of pleading their cause and stand or spin as they are now doing in front of the line. They will not cross it on any account whatsoever whilst this agreement lasts and I expect that if ever it becomes necessary to challenge in the court of law the so-called right or custom under which the so-called untouchables are prohibited from making use of the roads round the temple the prosecution would be under the ordinary criminal law of Travancore I am hoping with the assistance of the Travancore Government to formulate the public opinion so that it becomes irresistible and that without recourse to the law on either side the common right of using public or semi-public roads is not denied to any class of people by reason of their birth. I have already discussed with you three proposals made by me, namely, referendum by taking vote of Savarna Hindus in select areas, arbitration or interpretation and examination of authority of texts from Hindu Shastras supposed to be available to the Orthodox in support of their contention as to the use of roads round certain temples. It must be a very simple matter to adopt one or all of the suggestions. In closing this letter I would place on record my sincere thanks for the perfect arrangements made by you during the whole of my sojourn in Trivandrum."

Copy of the telegram from Mr. Pitt, Police Commissioner, Trivandrum, dated 23rd March 1925 to Mr. Gandhi at Ajmad Bagh Luz Mylapore:—

"Reference your letter 18th instant. Prohibition will be withdrawn from Tuesday, 7th April. On your telegraphing acceptance kindly instruct Vaikom Satyagrahis to observe agreement from that date."

Mr. Gandhi's reply to the above.—

"Thanks wire. Am wiring Vaikom completion agreement in terms my letter of 18th and instructing observance. Trust withdrawal order will be followed up by other measures contemplated my letter."

[illegible] death is announced of Sir Charles H[illegible] the Admiral of the Fleet from [illegible] Reuter's Special.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TWENTY-THIRD INSTALMENT TO APPEAR TO-MORROW

"END THE SHAM BUSINESS."

DESHBANDHU EXPLAINS SWARAJISTS' POSITION.

DESTROYING ROTTEN STRUCTURE

TO BUILD BEAUTIFUL MANSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

It was a great day for Bengal when she refused the Ministers' salary. The live personality in Mr. C. R. Das and his emphatic denunciation of Dyarchy and the charlatan attitude of the Independents added to the monumental success of Bengal.

The most outstanding feature of yesterday's vote was the change of front of Mr. Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister of Bengal, who was himself a staunch advocate of Dyarchy. Mr. Fazlul Huq voted in the same lobby with Mr. Das. He was almost convinced of the futility of a stable ministry for Bengal under the present conditions, after the week end conversation between him and Mr. Das. Sir P. C. Mitter, who voted against Dyarchy on August 7th most surprisingly supported Dyarchy yesterday. In feeble health, Mr. Das made a remarkable pronouncement. He said:

"President, Sir, in spite of my ill health I feel constrained to say just one or two words on the motion before the House. Mr. Fazlul Haq's speech has been criticised very severely by some of my friends. His point of view is entirely different from mine, but I fail to understand why his position should be regarded as so unintelligible. I can understand his position although I differ from him. All the arguments that I have heard to-day in favour of diarchy is that the nation-building departments must be worked. Something must be done for the good of the people, for the good of the masses and so on. Mr. Fazlul Haq's position is that unless there is a stable Ministry, unless the condition which can make that little good possible exists, it is no use trying for it. (cries of Hear, Hear). The ground upon which I support the motion is different as I shall explain immediately, but I can understand Mr. Haq's position. I respect it and I do not see any reason why such severe criticism should be levelled against him. But if I can understand Mr. Haq's position I must say that I cannot understand Sir Provash Chandra Mitter's (Hear, Hear). What after all is his position? Mr. Haq believes in diarchy; Sir Provash does not. Sir Provash has said it often and has repeated it to-day. Let me quote from his evidence before the Muddiman Committee "I am definitely of opinion that diarchy has failed. I am further of opinion that the difficulties of running diarchy will grow more and more in the future and in his oral evidence he sail "I have always condemned diarchy". He has repeated the same thing to-day. He has referred to something which he calls a principle, but may I ask on what principle can one say "I have always condemned diarchy, I do not believe in diarchy, diarchy is unworkable and yet I undertake to work it— (Cries of hear, Hear). If you undertake it, it must be on the footing that some good may come out of it and if some good may come out of it why call it unworkable? I fail to understand the logic of his own position. If you really condemn it, do so not only by words, but by action also. The vote that will be taken to-day, by the Government is an indication of what you think. If you say "I condemn diarchy, but I must work it out for what it is worth—if it is worth anything at all"—you have got no right to condemn it. Why then condemn it? But if you do condemn diarchy stand up like a man and say "I condemn it and I refuse my co-operation. I condemn it, because it is a system which can bring no good to the country" I could have appreciated Sir Provash taking up that position. With regard to the Swarajist view much criticism has been levelled not only to-day, but over and over again. My surprise is that my friends do not get sick of such criticisms. It only shows that they are thoroughly ignorant of the Swarajists' literature.

WHY SWARAJISTS WANT TO DESTROY

It has been said that our only point is destruction. It betrays such utter ignorance of the Swarajist position that it is difficult to reply to it. We destroy! Why do we want to destroy? What do we want to get rid of? We want to get rid of this system which does no good, which can do no good. We want to destroy because we want a system which can be worked with success. It is because we want a system which will enable us to do good to the masses. Can you lay your hands on your heart and say that you can do anything for the masses under the present system? What have you yourself done? It was tried for three years and Sir Provash Chandra Mitter was one of the Ministers. May I ask in what way the condition of the masses has been improved? Has there been more education? Have they grown into anything? Has their position been better off financially? No. You have not got any power. You know it. You cannot do anything good to the people under the present circumstances. This is a sham business altogether. On the one hand the Ministers are responsible to the people, but without any funds they cannot do anything. The nation-building departments may be made over to the Ministers, but the funds are in the hands of the reserved side. And when people say that nothing has been done for them in the way of nation-building schemes, the Government can always turn round and say 'there are your Ministers". It is a beautiful system. (Cries of Hear, Hear). A threat has been held out to us that the transferred departments will be taken by the Government. What I want to know is what harm will that do to you if these departments are taken up and run by Government. They can only do as little as could be done by the Ministers and when the people get dissatisfied they have to look to the Government. It will be for them to answer the question that will be put to them which is now being answered by the Ministers. They cannot do it. The ministers cannot do anything. They have not got money to do anything. They have not the opportunity to do good to the people and yet they are entrusted with the nation-building department (a big phrase). Under the circumstances it is impossible to build up anything. My answer to those who ask why I want to destroy this system is this: "I want to destroy this rotten structure so that a beautiful mansion may be erected on the place that it is occupying" (Applause). May I ask how else a beautiful building can be built up on the ground occupied by a rotten structure. Therefore there is no sense in the criticism that we want merely to destroy. It is a gross libel on the Swarajist members to say that we only want to obstruct and to destroy. We want to destroy in order that we may be able to build up; we want to obstruct so that we may get an opportunity of construction. It is to my mind a principle as simple as it can be, but I cannot make out the difficulty of my friends in realziing it. Look at the history of any country; look at the History of England; no people have ever come to power without obstruction. It is a wicked and pernicious system, but one thing and one method was good for England, because it brought freedom for the English people but that very thing is bad for this country because the wicked Swarajists apply it.

SWARAJISTS NOT OPPOSED TO HONEST CO-OPERATION

Then I have been asked about another matter. It is the principle of co-operation that has been extolled by Sir Provash and other speakers. May I point out for the last time (I think it is the thousandth time that I am speaking about it) that I am not opposed to co-operation. No Swarajist is ever opposed to co-operation, but co-operation is not possible under this system. (Cries of Hear, Hear). Does co-operation merely mean submission? Does Government give up anything? No. They must have every thing in their own way. Co-operation means that you, the people of India, must follow them and submit to them. I never understood the word co-operation in that sense and I say that I want to co-operate. Put me in the way of honest co-operation. Honest co-operation cannot be offered now because the system does not allow it. It can be done when you have improved your system, when there is real give and take, when there is anxiety on the part of Government to relieve the distress of the people, to recognise the rights of Indians, but what do we find now? There is no such desire at all. Every cry for freedom must be checked. Every attempt to make ouselves free must be cried down, every effort on our part to work out our solvation must be treated as a criminal offence and under those circumstances you ask for the co-operation of the people. What co-operation can they give you? Do you think those who say that they want to co-operate with you are sincere in what they say? I do not think so. I do not believe that sincere co-operation is possible under the circumstances. But I will not allow you to say that the Swarajists are against co-operation. The Swarajists are for co-operation. They want to co-operate as honourable men; want to co-operate with a Government which is honourable and which is for the people, (Applause) which is bent upon doing good to the people. That is the kind of Government with which the Swarajists are willing to co-operate. Another friend has asked me what will be the effect of killing diarchy? Well, it reminds me of a question which was put to an Indian sage in ancient times. He was a follower of God Krishna and one of his disciples asked him what was the good of seeing Krishna. His answer was that the seeing of Krishna was the good of seeing Krishna. We want a living constitution, a free constitution, a constitution, in which honourable men can work with honourable friends. We say that the whole field is covered by a sham constitution. The effect of killing diarchy is to enable that beautiful mansion to be constructed. It is not very difficult to understand if you leave out your race prejudice if you take the good of the country, if you put yourselves the simple question that after all Government must mean a Government by the people for the people and for the good of the people. If you accept that, it will be easy to undersand what the effect of killing diarchy will be. A further

(Continued on page 10).

FRONTIER PROBLEMS

LORD CURZON'S SERVICES

E. A. ASSOCIATION'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

At a meeting of the East India Association, last evening, Sir Louis Dane, who presided, paid a glowing tribute to Lord Curzon's versatility and energy.

Lord Lamington commented on Lord Curzon's memory of facts and people and added that he seemed to know everybody he met. He emphasised that before Lord Curzon became Viceroy he was already steeped in the knowledge of affairs of India.

The meeting stood up in silence as a mark of respect.

Sir Arming Dew delivered a lecture on Frontier problems which, he maintained, were problems of administration and not of policy. He was of opinion that there was little danger from Afghanistan as long as she was left alone. He suggested that the autocratic rule of the Amir would begin to cease when the Afghans pursuing their studies in Europe returned to their homes. Sir Armine criticised the policy of dividing Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province and advocated unified administrative control over the whole area. Turning to the question of National Army, he strongly advocated the formation of an Indian Territorial Army, the Government of India coordinating and sensibly collaborating with the provinces.

Sir Louis Dane attributed to Lord Curzon the fact that Afghanistan and Nepal did not trouble the Government of India during the recent War. He pointed out that Nepal not only supplied 29,000 Gurkhas for the front but also released 24,000 State troops to help to maintain order. Sir Louis Dane further affirmed that the action of the Persian Gulf during the War was the result of Lord Curzon's visit thither when Viceroy.—Reuter's Special.

"LOSS OF FOREMOST STATESMAN."

THEIR MAJESTIES' TRIBUTE TO LATE LORD CURZON.

LONDON, March 23.

Their Majesties have conveyed their condolences to Marchioness Curzon on the "loss of a foremost statesman," adding that they would ever gratefully remember the brilliant and manifold services Lord Curzon rendered during his long and active career under three Sovereigns.—Reuter.

TRIBUTES IN COMMONS AND LORDS

LONDON, March 23.

High tributes were paid to Lord Curzon in the House of Commons. Mr. Baldwin described him as one of the greatest men and most vivid personalities. His natural shyness and sensitiveness concealed the kindest and warmest heart and a very simple nature. He was the loyalest of the colleagues and bore no grudges in political life. He pursued a straight course in spite of daily and constant physical suffering. He paid a tribute to Lord Curzon for not showing his bitter disappointment when Mr. Baldwin was preferred to him as the Premier and when Mr. Baldwin had to tell him that he felt Lord Curzon could render better service to the country as the chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence than in the Foreign Office.

Mr. Baldwin said that while Lord Curzon always worked heart and soul for England and the Empire it was India and the East that held it's imagination from early youth until the end of his life. He regarded an Englishman in India as a servant of Britain on a sacred mission and he ever fixed on those high ideals with endeavour to hold the scales of justice evenly in that great country. There just as in his life afterwards he never sought though he was always grateful for appreciation.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald paid a tribute to Lord Curzon's courage, faithfulness, amazing industry, knowledge and patience.

He said that Lord Curzon had left behind him in India his appreciation of architecture in India which would have been much dimmer than it was now had he not been a Viceroy.

Sir John Simon and Mr. T P O'Connor joined in paying tributes to him.

IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Lords Salisbury, Oxford, Haldane and the Archbishop of Canterbury paid tributes to Lord Curzon similar to those paid in the Commons after which the House adjourned as a mark of respect.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson, Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary, and Captains C. B. Lyon, T. B. C. Piggott and J. P. Robinson, Aides-de-Camp arrived at Mahableshwar on Monday

Sir Narsimha Sarma leaves Delhi on 27th March and after halting at Meerut, Dehra Dun and Hardwar returns to Delhi on 3rd April.—A. P.

At the request of Sir P. C. Roy, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha and of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai has reconsidered his decision and agreed to preside at the next session of the Hindu Maha Sabha to be held at Calcutta during Easter holidays.

Mr. Jivanlal Pannalal, who had been seriously ill since Sunday last has undergone an operation and his condition of Dr. Dalal. He is now progressing favourably.

IRAQ'S EVACUATION.

TAXING OF OIL EXPLOITERS.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Crawford asked when the evacuation of Iraq would occur. Major Ormsby-Gore said that Col. Amery and Sir Samuel Hoare intended to examine this question among others during their visit to Baghdad and that he would prefer not to make a statement in their absence.

Replying to Mr. Harris, Major Ormsby-Gore said that the British treasury bore the whole cost of the Imperial garrison in Iraq.

Mr. Harris asked whether it would be possible to raise some revenue from the oil companies who had protection of this Government by rates, taxes, or by any other means.

Major Ormsby-Gore said it was obvious that if anything was payable by these companies it would be to the Iraq Government.

Commander Kenworthy asked if that meant that the oil companies paid royalties direct to the Iraq Government and that the British taxpayer who maintained the country had no relief at all.

Mr. Lansbury asked why the Iraq Government should not defend oil exploiters.

Major Ormsby-Gore replied that the Iraq Government was doing an increasing amount to provide for her own defence. He hoped that very shortly the prosperity of Iraq would be developed to such an extent that there would be an increase in the local revenue and a less charge on the British taxpayer.

Replying to Capt. Eden, Major Ormsby-Gore said that no oil companies were operating at present in Iraq.—Reuter.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

GOVT'S DEFENCE FOR DELAY.

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lansbury urged that in view of the dissatisfaction in India with regard to the military expenditure steps should be taken to accelerate the Indianisation of the Army in India in order to reduce the expenses.

Lord Winterton in his reply pointed out that the Budget Estimate of Indian military expenditure for 1925-26 was under 57 crores being a reduction of 35 per cent. compared with last five years.' Indianisation must necessarily be governed by considerations of efficiency and security.—Reuter.

ADDITIONAL AIR SQUADRONS IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lansbury, Lord Winterton said he was not aware that the military authorities in India had decided to create six additional air squadrons in India. He added that Indian Civil Servants were employed in the air force in India.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN AEROPLANE DISASTER.

PROMINENT OFFICIALS KILLED,

MOSCOW, March 23.

A junker aeroplane flying from Tiflis to Buchum caught fire in mid-air and dived to the earth killing two pilots and three passengers. M. Miasnikoff, member of the Presidium of Central Executive Committee of Soviet, M. Togilievski, President, Extraordinary Trans-Caucasian Commission, and M. Atarbekoff, a representative of the Posts and Telegraphs Commissariatt were passengers all three of whom were *en route* to attend the Soviet Congress at Buchum. All the Caucasian Republics have proclaimed four days' mourning.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

FLYING OFFICER AND PILOT KILLED

DELHI, March 23.

While engaged in operations over Waziristan on 21st instant A. D. H. 9A aeroplane crashed and caught fire. The observer —Flying Officer N. C. Hayter-Hames was killed, and the pilot Flying Officer E. J. Dashwood since died of injuries. The cause of the accident is not known at present.—A. P.

SIR HUGH MACPHERSON.

TO ACT AS GOVERNOR OF BIHAR AND ORISSA ON 27TH.

PATNA, March 23.

A communique announces that Sir Hugh Macpherson will assume charge of the Office of the Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa on the forenoon of March 27th. At the same time Mr. E. L. Hammond, I.C.S., will take over the office of Member vacated by Sir Hugh Macpherson and will be succeeded in the Chief Secretaryship by Mr. J. D. Sifton, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi.—A. P.

"END THE SHAM BUSINESS,"

(Continued from previous page.)

question has been put to me. What are you going to do after killing diarchy? That is as circumstances develop. We make no secret of what we want to do; what we do not want to do. Even if the House decides to-day against this motion, we the Swarajists will always adopt this attitude. This system is bad; this system is wicked and as honourable men, as honest men we cannot co-operate with the Government under this system. This is the position of the Swarajists.

TWO COURSES OPEN TO GOVT.

We are asked what we will do next if this motion is passed. If it is only two courses are open to the Government either to take back the transferred departments for which I shall be glad. Then all the iniquities of this system the responsibility for this system will be on the Government who started it. If on the other hand they order a dissolution, I shall also be equally glad, because that means as I believe, and on that point I am in entire agreement with the Government of Bengal, namely that the Swarajist would come back in overwhelming majority (Cries of Hear, Hear) so that it would be our advantage also. One of these two things must follow and then there is the country behind us. My friends who put the questions to me think that the Councils are everything in this country. They are not. I have been told that the Conservative Government will not be coerced. I do not know that. I do not want them to be coerced. I do not want a number of honourable men to be coerced at all But surely even the Conservative politicians must see that there is such a thing as the will of the people and that in the end the will of the people must be carried out. I do not care whether it is the Conservative Government or the Liberal Government or the Labour Government. These are empty words so far as I am concerned. I am for giving effect to the will of the people. That will must be declared often and often and in as many ways the will of people may be declared and I venture to think that no Government in the world Conservative or Liberal or Labour can for ever despise the will of a great country like India. (Loud applause and prolonged cheers).

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the Division List on Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar's motion for the total refusal of the Ministers' salaries:—

AYES 69—Maulvis Asimuddin Ahmed, Nazimuddin Ahmed, Tayebuddin Ahmed, Sanoor Ahmed, Syed Sultan Ali, Babu Ramesh Ch. Bagchi, Maulvi Kader Baksh, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Babu Satya Kishore Banerjee, Babu Satya Kishore Banerjee, Mr. A C Banerjee, Babu Sarat Ch. Basu, Babu Bejoya K Basu, Babu Jogendra Ch. Chakrabarty, Mr. B Chakrabarty, Babu Sudhar san Chakravarty, Babu Umesh Ch. Chatterjee, Moulvi Syed Abdul Rouf Chaudhury, Rai H N Chaudhury, Moulvi Nural Huq Chaudhry, Mr. N C Chander, Dr. Mohini M das, Mr. C. R. Das, Dr. J. M. Das, Gupta, Babu Akhil Ch. Dutt, Babu Baroda P Dey, Moulvi Abdul Goffur, Babu Khagendra N Ganguly, Mr. S N Halder, Shah Syed Emdadul Huq, Moulvi Syad Ali Huq, Moulvi Wahed Hossain, Mr. A K Fazlul Huq, Maulvi Ekramul Huq, Aftab Hossain Joardar, Babu Debendra L Khan, Moulvi Abdul Rashid Khan, Amanat Khan, Mahiuddin Khan, Haji Lal Mahammad, Moulvi Baser Mahamad, Babu Harendra K Maity, Mr. Masin, Babu Jogendra N Mitter, Babu Tarak N Mukherjee, Babu Hem Ch. Naskar, Babu Monmohan Neogy, Moulvi Abdul Jobbar Baholwan, Moulvi Abdul Quader, Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut, Babu Abanish Ch. Roy, Babu Surendra N Roy, Kumar Shibsekhareshwar Roy, Babu Manmatha N Roy, Satcouripati Roy, Dr. B C Roy, Messrs. D N Roy, Kiran Sankar Roy, Babu Sailajanath Roy Choudhury, Rai Bahadur Satyendra N Roy Choudhry, Babu Hemanta K Sarkar, Nalini Ranjon Sarkar, Mr. N C Sen, Mr. J M Sen Gupta, Mr. Arun Ch. Sinha, Dr. A Suhrawardy, Mr. H S Suhrawardy, Maulvi Rajibuddin Tarafdar, Maulvi Md. Yasin.

NOES 63.—Mr. E G Abbott, Mr. Adams Williams, Babu Amulay Dhan Addy, Khan Bahadur S Mahboob Aley, Mr. Altaf Ali, Mr. R N Band, Rai Bahadur A C Banerjee, Rai Sahib Panchanan Barman, Mr. H Barton, Babu Jatindra N Babu, Khan Bahadur Sujat Ali Beg, The Hon. S. J. Best, Mr. Birley, Mr. Browne, Mr. K. Campbell, the Hon. Nawab Nawab Ali Choudhury, Mr D J Cohen, Mr B J Corcoran, Babu Charu Ch Das, Mr M Daud, Mr K C Dey, Mr. G G De, The Hon J Donald, Rai Bahadur Pyari Lall, Das, Mr G S Dutt, Mr. Eddis, Khan Bahadur Faroqui, Rai Bahadur Badri Das Goenka, Mr S W Goode, Mr. P N Guha, Mr. C W Garner, Khan Bahadur Kaji Zahirul Huq, Mr. W S Hopkins, Khan Bahadur Musarali Hossain, Mr. F E James, Mr. J H Jannaway, Babu Debi Prosad Khaitan, Raja Reshee Case Law, Mr. H C Liddle, Sir P C Mitter, Dr. H W B Moreno, Mr. G Morgan, Mr S C Mukerji Maharaj, Kumar Srish Chandra Nundy, Mr K Nazimuddin, Mr. E F Oaten, Mr. P Parret, Mr T J Phelps, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. A J Raham an, the Maharaja of Nadia, Mr. K C Roy Chowdhury, the Raja of Santosh, Mr. Tarit Bhusan Roy, Raja Harilal Singh Roy, Maulvi Alla Bux Sarkar, Mr I A Skinner, Sir Hugh Stephenson, Mr. J A L Swan, Mr. W L Travers, Mr. P Villers, Col. Wilson and Mr. J A Woodhead.

Members who were either absent or did note vote:—Maulvi Fazlul Karim Chowdhury, Mr. J Campbell Forrester, Mr. A K Ghuznavi; Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra; Babu Anilbaran Roy; Babu Nagendra Narayan Roy; Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdus Salem.

MOCKERY ENDED.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Commenting on the refusal of Ministers' salaries by the Bengal Legislative Council, the "Statesman" says:—"Bengal, like the Central Provinces, has definitely elected to go back to the pre-Reform era. Indeed impartial person can come to the conclusion that the province is suited for representative institutions."

The "Englishman" says:—"Mr. Huq assuredly killed for the province of Bengal that Dyarchy for which he has, of late, professed such entire devotion for the sake of whose 'beaux yeux' last year he gave many months of what in regrettable upshut proved to be honorary service."

"Forward" says:—The question of "Diarchy or no Diarchy" has been settled. The question that yet remains to be solved is autocracy or real responsibility. The spirit that has killed Diarchy will gain in strength at no distant date to scotch autocracy and announce the triumph of popular responsibility. The time will come when you can talk of construction and we can offer our co-operation. Pending that eventuality, we say Bengal and C. P have got rid of the destructive vanity of toy responsibility and of tinsel power".

The "A. B Patrika" says:—The verdict of the Legislative Council last night is a gesture of non-cooperation. We rejoice over the result because we feel that the old spirit of 1921, which has been taken to be dead to the infinite [illegible] of the bureaucracy has shown itself [illegible] as much alive, though in an altered form as it was a few years back. The death of Dyarchy ends the mockery and none is the worse for it."—A. P.

JUSTICE IN BENGAL.

INDIAN SOLICITORS FOR GOVT.

CALCUTTA, March 24.

After the refusal of the salaries of Ministers yesterday the ministers did not attend the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, this afternoon. Several councillors were absent and the galleries were almost empty.

The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim moved that Rs. 8,430,000 be granted under the head "Administration of Justice."

Mr. Nurul Huq Chowdhury moved that the demand of Rs. 2,000 under head High Court Judges' travelling allowance be refused. He discussed the general policy followed in the High Court and said that the Council had no control over the High Court. It was a part and parcel of the Government of India but it being within the jurisdiction of Bengal the province had to provide money.

Sir Abdur Rahim said the arrangement was of a dual nature. As regards the travelling allowance of judges he said the judges of High Court were fully occupied in disposing of cases and had no spare time to make inspection of subordinate courts. The motion was negatived.

The Swarajists defeated Government when Mr. Nurul Huq moved that demand of Rs. 42,000 for the solicitor to Government be reduced by Rs. 18,000. His object was to Indianise the appointment which had been held by an European firm of Solicitors.

The motion was carried by 52 voting for and 45 against it.

SEVEN CUTS IN POLICE GRANT.

In the debate on police budget which came up for discussion this evening, Government was defeated in every motion moved by the Swarajists. The debate being dull, a large number of European members as also officials left the meeting. The Swarajists succeeded in making seven cuts in the police demand of Rs. 1,70,12,000. The demand of Rs. 72,400 for the pay of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Calcutta police, was reduced by Rs. 10,000.

The demand of Rs. 2,40,700 for superintendence was reduced by two lakhs.

The demand of Rs. 1,73,900 for the pay of Inspectors was reduced by Rs. 10,000.

The demand of Rs. 25,600 for temporary force was reduced by Rs. 20,000.

Another demand of Rs. 86,000 for the travelling allowance was refused as also a demand of Rs. 4,000 for supplies of arms and accoutrements was refused. in all these motions voting being 43 for and 41 against. In all cuts totalling Rs. 3,40,000 were effected in the police grant.

The Council was then adjourned.—A.P.

DENNISTOUN CASE.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

LONDON, March 23.

When hearing in Dennistoun case was resumed to-day, Dennistoun and Lady Carnarvon were present.

Sir Ellis Hulme Williams, addressing the Jury, denounced the vile attacks on Mrs. Dennistoun. He was unable to understand the mentality of a man who, with thousands sterling a his command, and living in luxury did not want to pay off his debts to his wife. The defence had spent £10,000 in scouring Europe following Mrs. Dennistoun with detectives and trying to rake up everything discreditable in her life in order to escape a just and inevitable verdict.

The judge in his summing-up, said that Dennistoun's conduct in permitting his wife's liaison with Sir John Cowans was gravely to be condemned. He described Mrs. Dennistoun as one of the most adroit and most ingenious witnesses he had ever seen in witness-box for 30 years. If she decided to invent a claim she would be one of the most dangerous women he had seen in the witness-box.—Reuter.

NO AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

On the resumption of hearing of the Dennistoun divorce case to-day Mr. Justice Maccardie, concluding his summing up, said that the subordinate claims for money lent and advances made might stand on wholly different moral and legal basis from the claim for the breach of the alleged maintenance agreement. It was for the plaintiff to prove this alleged verbal agreement which the defendant denied. When all letters were taken into consideration did not, His Lordship asked, circumstances point strongly to the conclution that the alleged agreement was never made at all? Mere friendly expression of desire to help would not be enough to constitute an agreement. Why was no note or memorandum made of the dissolution of the Dennistouns' marriage?—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE.

MR. MACDONALD'S ATTACK.

REDUCTION OF VOTE NEGATIVED.

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Commons, during the report stage on the Navy estimates, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald attacked the Government's decision to proceed with the Singapore base, and moved a reduction of vote.

Mr. Bridgeman, replying, pointed out that abandonment of the base would mean the giving up of the possibility of defending the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The amendment was rejected by 280 votes to 129, after which the vote was agreed to.—Reuter.

ARMY ESTIMATES AGREED TO.

LIBERAL MOTION REJECTED.

LONDON, March 23.

The House of Commons agreed to Army estimates and rejected a Liberal motion for reduction after Sir L. Worthington-Evans had stated that a reduction of 27 million sterling had been effected during the last five years notwithstanding the fact that their military responsibilities had not diminished compared with the pre-war period, while the Army had additional liabilities in Egypt, the Sudan, Iraq, the Rhine and also in India owing to a reduction in the Indian army.—Reuter.

NOT DUE TO LACK OF FAITH

MR. BELGAUMWALA EXPLAINS.

BOMBAY, March 24.

Apropos the removal of his name from the membership roll of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as a defaulter under the Yarn Franchise Rules, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla explains that his default should not be interpreted to mean that his faith in *Khaddar* has weakened. It was the busy time he had had in connection with "The Bombay Chronicle" that stood in his way of sending his quota of yarn.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A SHORT SITTING.

DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Council of State held a short sitting to-day. On the motion of Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Council passed the Cotton Cess Act Amendment Bill as already passed by the Assembly.

The President moved the nomination of the undermentioned members to serve on the two Joint Committees, one on Testamentary Succession Bill and the other on Succession Certificate Act (1889) Amendment Bill:—Sir Narsimha Sarma, Syed Raza Ali, Mr. Khaparde, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Sir Arthur Froom and Sir Henry Moncrief Smith.

The Council agreed.

On Sir Arthur Froom's motion the Council agreed to the nomination of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith Sir Narsimha Sarma, Syed Raza Ali Mr. Khaparde, Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari and himself (Sir Arthur Froom) to serve on the Joint Committee on bill to amend Succession Act 1865.

Sir Narasimha Sarma then announced that the only business left was the bill to supplement the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and it was hoped to place the bill before the Council to-morrow in the form in which it was originally introduced in the Assembly.

A good deal of discussion ensued to the date on which the bill should be discussed in the Council. Divergence of views was expressed and eventually the President decided that it would be convenient both to the Government and the Council if the Bill was formally placed before the Council to-morrow and discussion taken up on Thurs-

The Council, therefore, adjourned till to-morrow.

FEMALE FRANCHISE

At question time the Hon J. Crerar replying to the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu's question regarding Female Franchise said:—

Under Rule 7 (1) (b) of the Council of State Electoral Rules women are not entitled to have their names registered on the electoral role of that body but if, a resolution is passed by this House after less than one month's notice has been given recommending the removal of the sex disqualification for registration of the Governor General in Council under the second proviso the said Sub-Rule is required to make regulations proving that women or a class of women shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex they are not so disqualified for registration as electors for the Legislative Council of their province. This question is therefore, one for action by this Council and not by the Government of India. As the Hon Member is aware such a resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly in February 1922, but that resolution affects the electors for that body only. As regards disqualification from being a candidate I refer the Hon Member to paragraph 67 of the Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The recommendation contained in this paragraph is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.—A.P.

DELHI FRACAS SEQUEL

HINDU DIES OF WOUNDS.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS; CITY QUIET.

DELHI, March 24.

A Hindu wounded in the fracas of the 16th March succumbed to his injuries yesterday. After the post-mortem examination the body was cremated. About seventy people followed the funeral which passed off quietly, police having taken special precautions. The city is quiet and business normal but police pickets have not yet been withdrawn.—A. P.

IN KALIPRAAJ LAND

(Continued from page 8.)

deplorable state can be easily seen from the following table:—

Taluka.	No. of Villages.	No. of Schools.
1. Songad	210	14
2. Mangrol (including Vankal and Umarpada groups	126	20
3. Vyara	151	18
Total	487	80

This gives an average of 1 school to every six villages. But if we omit Vyara taluka we get 34 schools for 336 villages or one per 10 villages. As mentioned above, Vankal group has only 1 in 34. It must be said that Mahuva taluka which too is mostly a Kaliparaj taluka has 58 schools for 69 villages.

Compare this with non-Kaliparaj talukas of Navsari district and the change is at once striking. There is little more than one school to every village:—

Taluka.	No. of Villages.	No. of Schools.
1. Navsari	60	83
2. Kamrej	70	55
3. Gandevi	28	35
4. Palsana	50	41
Total	208	214

But if compulsory education proved a failure in the Kaliparaj tracts, could not compulsory schools have been substituted by voluntary schools at least in a smaller number? Plenty of education has been followed by a famine thereof, it ought to have been followed by a reduced and digestible quantity thereof. At any rate now there is a demand for schools of course on the voluntary system. Some parents are sending their boys to schools across the border in Rajpipla State and Mandvi taluka and surely this does not redound to the credit of the Baroda State. Things have moved very fast in this country during the last 10 years, and also in Kaliparaj land and it is time that the do-nothing policy for education of Kaliparaj (excepting the well-known boarding schools for them) were now revised. Even they have arisen from their sloth and slumber and want to advance.

Free Hostels Needed.

After this I should like to mention in a welcome change that has recently been effected in Kaliparaj education. The free boarding house for 100 boys at Mahuva was split up over a year ago in three free boarding houses at Mahuva, Anvil and Vankal, accommodating 30, 35 and 35 boys respectively, or a total of 100. No new expenditure has been incurred, but backward tracts have benefitted at the expense of the more advanced tract of Mahuva. Two more similar boarding houses are badly wanted in Umarpada and Vajpur in Mangrol and Songad talukas respectively and it is hoped that H. H. the Gaekwar's benevolent attitude towards the Kaliparajs will lead him to sanction these at an early date. These boarding schools are and will be like oases in the desert of Kaliparaj illiteracy, as have been these of Songad, Vyara and Mahuva started over 30 years ago as the first fruit of the State's liberal educational policy, which unfortunately no longer exists.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The annual celebration of the All India Yadava Mahasabha and Akhil Kshatriya Mahasabha, U. P., will be held at Gorakhpore (U.P.), during the Easter holidays from 10th to 13th April, 1925. Dr. R. V. Khedkar, M. D., Poona, and Lt. Rao Bahadur Rao Balbir Singh, Rewari, respectively are to preside.

The Bhavnagar State Boy Scouts Association is holding a Boy Scouts Rally of all the Scouts of the Bhavnagar State on the 25th inst. and the two days following.

At the Burma Legislative Council the whole of Monday was devoted to official business. After the supplementary grants had been granted and some Bills of provincial interest were passed the Sea Passengers Bill was referred to a select committee.—A.P.

A Delhi message states:—A farewell dinner was given on Monday night by non-official European members of the Central Legislature in honour of Sir Campbell Rhodes who is shortly retiring from India after 28 years' residence. Sir Arthur Froom proposing the toast of the guests reviewed his work in the Assembly where he represented the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and wished him good health and good luck in his retirement.—A. P.

In Tuesday's issue of "Swarajya" the S. G. P. C. disowns any connection between itself and Harinam Singh who was recently reported to have been arrested in Madras.

DENNISTOUN DIVORCE CASE.

RELATIONS WITH "GENERAL X"

SEVERE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. DENNISTOUN.

On March 4th Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury heard the the action which was brought by Mrs. Dorothy Muriel Dennistoun against Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Onslow Dennistoun (now divorced) to recover an amount of money which she alleged she advanced to him during their married life, and for the specific performance of an agreement under which she claimed that he undertook to make her allowance during her natural life.

Sir Ellis Hume Williams, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Edward Marshall Hall for the defence.

The name of General X was made known at the instruction of the Judge. When he took his seat on the bench he said: "I am not satisfied that the name of the general should be withheld. Mrs. Dennistoun was thereupon called into the witness-box. The Judge asked: You lived at an hotel in Paris with a general we have called "X". Who was it?

Mrs. Dennistoun replied: General Sir John Cowans.

Counsel put to the witness a letter which she received on her return to London from Paris. It ran: "Darling, I have no news. All will be well. Don't get depressed about the future. Don't bother about 'J. C.' The less you worry about him the more you will keep him."

Mrs. Dennistoun said she could not recall all the circumstances of the letter, but she had written to her husband telling him of some trouble that had arisen.

Counsel:—Had you any quarrel with the general?—He was a very difficult man.

And that was the answer your husband gave you, that the less you worried the longer you would keep him?—Yes.

In answer to further questions put to her, plaintiff said that General Cowans obtained an appointment for her husband in France. He had procured all his appointments.

Did your husband know how these appointment for her husband in France. He had procured all his appointments.

Did your husband know how these appointments were being made?—Yes.

Were your relations with Sir John Cowans continuing all this time? And to the knowledge of your husband?—Yes. He frequently referred in his letters to me about the general.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS THROUGHOUT WAR.

Her husband, said the witness a little later, had staff appointments all through the war. She referred in her letters to the general as "D". because of the censorship

From another letter counsel read: "My word, things seems to be moving at a pace. It is all very exciting, and I hope that I have brains, or whatever is required, to carry out my part of the programme. Now I know the reason I am being made a fuss of. It is the wire of 'D.' W.O."

Mrs. Dennistoun said the wire from W.O. was about her husband.

Counsel. Did he send a wire from the W.O. about your husband?—Yes, he did. I knew that there was trouble about the continuation of his appointment, and I think the General had a wire sent.

Mrs. Dennistoun added this was to do with an appointment he wanted in Mesopotamia. It was out of the army.

Counsel: Oh!

Continuing his reading of the letter, counsel said: "I wonder if 'S.W.' wants to try and play dirty on me? If 'D.' goes, I wonder who would be Q.M.G."

Counsel: "S. W" was a gentleman attached to the army in Paris?—Yes, he was the general in command there, and it was suggested that if General Cowans were to lose his appointment then "S. W." might go there and my husband might lose his place. My husband did not get on very well with him.

Reference was made to a friend as "F." of whom, said the witness, General Cowans was jealous. One reason for her worry was that people were making unkind remarks about her husband and herself, and also about her husband's appointment. Her husband wired from the Travellers' Club in Paris: "You are doing, darling, such a lot for me over here. Bless you. I feel so worried about you. Has 'D', been nasty to you again?"

The witness said that relations between the defendant and herself became more and more strained. She told him her position was far from happy, and she would try to get work, having in mind the making of cushions and afterwards the buying and selling of antique furniture.

The Judge:—Did not Sir John Cowans make you an allowance?—No; he helped me, but he gave me no allowance.

Counsel: How did you live?—I had some money from my husband, generally every other month until his appointments failed, and I had a little money of my own—about £200 a year. I had lost £50 owing to paying interest on a £1,000 loan to my husband.

What were you making by the work you were doing?—A few pounds, I suppose.

You had no allowance from General Cowans on which you could rely?—I had no recognised allowance at all. There was no arrangement about such an allowance. There was nothing I could definitely depend upon.

Of course he gave you some sums?—Certainly.

Did he bear the expenses of the flat?

After 1920 he helped me considerably more.

Had your affection for General Cowans increased?—I was devoted to him. He was a very charming man and a wonderful personality.

A PARIS CONVERSATION.

When Sir E. Hume Williams was about to examine the plaintiff on certain proceedings which took place in Paris, Sir E. Marshall Hall protested, stating that the evidence was inadmissible. The Judge, however, decided otherwise, and Mrs. Dennistoun detailed a conversation she had with her husband before the divorce proceedings commenced.

"When I told him that the proceedings were going to start he warned me that should be going before two French judges and also that he would ask me if I wished them to adjudicate in regard to any money for alimony for the future. My husband said: "You know I have no money now, but I promise you when I can see my way clear and am in a financial position I will support you if you do not sue me for any money in the French courts here.' I said, 'All right'. Of course, I trusted him to keep his word."

Later he wrote saying that he had five thousand francs and would be able to help her again for the first time. "What," asked Sir Ellis, "did you understand by that?"

Mrs. Dennistoun: I understood that he would begin supporting me when he was in a position to do so.

When did you first make the acquaintance of the Carnarvons?—I met Lady Carnarvon in December, 1920., and Lord Carnarvon in 1921.

They were both wonderfully kind, she said, and she made her home with them for nearly two years, going about with them a great deal, and even went to Egypt.

Counsel: In December, 1921, you wrote to your husband and asked him to take some things and give them to Lady Carnarvon in Paris, and in that way he made her acquaintance?—Yes, I dont think he had met her before.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall, then opened his cross-examination

Sir Edward put to the witness a letter of September 28, 1923, in which she said that her position was desperate. He reminded her that in that letter she wrote, "It is more urgent than you realise for yourself and me," and asked, "What does that mean?"

Mrs. Donistoun: It meant that I was, naturally, hard up, that I had heard of his impending marriage, and I thought it was only right that he should do what he had promised me and finish with me before he started another marriage.

Sir Edward read a further paragraph from the letter: "I do not wish to annoy Alma," and asked, "What had she to do with it?"

Mrs. Dennistoun: It was because the marriage was about to take place, and I did not wish to worry her. I looked on her as my good friend.

Why did you not say in that letter "You promised me in Paris when I got the divorce that if I would not ask for alimony you would support me"?—When one is unhappy, distressed, and has no money, if one thought of how one had to write a letter—well, there would never be any cases, would there? (Laughter).

Why did you not say "Last May you gave me £500 towards this allowance"?—Do you think I have sufficient legal brain to think out such a thing as that?

Sir Edward:—Please don't disparage your brain. I have the highest opinion of you

Sir Edward again pressed the question, and Mrs. Dennistoun replied, "Was the proof not sufficient that he gave me £500?"

Sir Edward: You did not remind him of it?—I wish I had.

A NAME NOT DISCLOSED.

Sir Edward: In a letter you say, "I can not even marry the man I would like to though you." Who was that?—Is it necessary for me to mention names? It seems a little hard. I have a great friend I had met at Lord and Lady Carnarvon's house.

Is the first letter of his surname "F"?—Yes.

Why could not you marry him?—Because he happened to be a very great friend of Lord Carnarvon's son. Naturally, Lord Carnarvon's son did not like me or my husband very much, and I did not want to come between a very long friendship.

As a matter of fact had you been on the most intimate terms with that man between February, 1923, and February, 1924?—I had not.

Has he passed the night constantly in your flat?—He has not. I suppose in all he has stayed there four or five times when he was extremely ill. He asked me if he could come there, and I looked after him.

Sir Edward: You said "F" was an intimate friend of the present Lord Carnarvon?—Yes. He naturally would not wish his best friend to marry the ex-wife of the man who to all intents and purposes was going to marry his mother.

Sir Edward pointed out to Mrs. Dennistoun that Lady Carnarvon married the defendant on December 19, 1923, and put it to her that two days after, on December 21, she wrote to the defendant:—"You can imagine how difficult it is for me to write as I am doing. I intensely regret that you should have forced me to do so. But you have completely deceived me in every way. With regard to Almina I propose to say nothing. She was my friend and I valued her friendship intensely. All through you I lost it when you became her lover."

Sir Edward: What did you mean by that?—What I wrote. I knew the moment they became tremendous friends everything was different between her and me.

I suggest it is the veiled threat in your letter?—There was no such intention.

What did you mean by "her lover"?—Everyone knew they were intensely in love, and I certainly wished they would be happy.

You go on in your letter: "You have married, and it is up to you to decide whether you intend to carry out your promise, or leave me no alternative but to enforce it." What did you mean?—He told me to go to his solicitors, and if I was entitled to anything to fight for it. I had no means left to me but to go to my solicitors and see if they could not get some thing for me and make him keep his promise to me.

WHEN THE COLONEL WAS STARVING.

I sugges" that you thought as your husband had married a rich wife he should get money from her to support you?—I did not think anything of the sort. I thought that he should support me; it did not matter or affect the point whom he married.

At the time he met Lady Carnarvon you knew that, apart from his pension, and that he obtained money from Lady Carnarvon, he had no money—I had no idea, except that I knew where he was living and the way in which he was living.

You know that before he met Lady Carnarvon he was literally starving?—I know he was always asking me to do what I could for him to give him money, and that I did give him money out of the small amount I had.

You know that he was reduced to running messages for people and taking free meals?—I did not neglect him.

Mrs. Dennistoun agreed that her husband had given her £500 and £100, had paid £125 for furniture and £ 168. 18s. for three quarters rent.

Sir Edward questioned the witness as to whether she received at her flat in Wellington Court during March 1911 a Mr. Senhouse. Mrs. Dennistoun denied this.

Sir Ellis objected to these questions

The Judge: He is entitled to cross-examine as to credit.

Sir Ellis:—Then he must be bound by the result.

Sir Edward then repeated his question, when Mrs. Dennistoun remarked: "Don't you think you could ask me those questions to-morrow? I have been here six hours now.

Sir Edward:—Quite right.

The Judge:—That is quite reasonable, and therefore we will adjourn.—"Manchester Guardian".

Economic & Financial Review.

JUGGLING WITH EXCHANGE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The outside public, I mean the public outside the small coterie which sits in the Legislative Assembly, must be wondering sometimes if the excange and the constitution-making or constitution-wrecking are the only two items of importance before our legislators. After all, however, these are the two subjects which naturally engross the greatest attention both of the Government and their critics, and the public must come to learn and appreciate all the subtleties and niceties of the discussions going on on these two questions, for they, in a way, symbolise the general struggle which is going in in this country for self expression. Without making use of all the adjectives and expletives being freely employed in the Legislative Assembly with regard to the present constitution and the system of Government, one can say that under this system any self-expression on the part of the nation is utterly impossible. Similarly, as long as the present financial arrangements last it is impossible to expect any development in the share of material prosperity through the expansion of trade and industries or agriculture. The Hon. Finance Member was at great pain to show in the very first speech he made in current session that the Government had no hand in the mainpulation of exchange and that it was so through natural causes only that the exchange went up or down. A distinguished critic of the Government's policy has been recently writing in these very columns how it is a red rag to Government officials to be told that there is any manipulation of the exchange system. That there is a manipulation no one who has studied the question from an unbiased standpoint can question. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas gave a very vigorous reply to this sophisticated reasoning of the Hon. the Finance Member. He asked: "What is natural about it with a large balance of trade in our favour India suffers from high money rates from depression of trade with all the evils attendant on it viz. unemployment of the middle classes, etc. Is it possible that in the eyes of Government the most natural condition this country is that of impoverishment and want"? Proceeding further, he observed; that "having manipulated the Indian exchange to the satisfaction of the moneyed interests in the United Kingdom the Finance Member cannot come to us and say, this is the best thing for you". The more one examines the whole of this policy the more one becomes convinced of the fact that the whole of the Budget statement is a hollow mockery and farce, if not something worse. The Finance Member himself congratulates the country on having a surplus budget and the Anglo-Indian Press takes up this cry and begin to sing halleluiahs to the financial genius which has made it possible for India to have a surplus budget! Not only that, they lay before the ignorant and gullible British public (for happily the Indian public atleast has passed the stage of easy gullibility) visions of a rich and prosperous India which has got surpluses to show while several of the countries and mid-Europe are not still free from their domestic and economic troubles. An yet all this prosperity as a matter of fact is life the mirage which deludes one and leads him on to a morass and goes further and further away the nearer one approaches. The prosperity is nothing but what is being given us through the juggling of the exchange and manipulating of accountancy figures and statistics. The Finance Member claimed that he would make in the next year on exchange a profit of about Rs. 256 lakhs. Sir Purshottamdas well asked, Who is to pay this money.

"If this money is real if it can be handled, if it is to provide the much needed relief for the Provinces, let us atleast understand where it comes from". Sir Purshottamdas gave the reply to his own question by saying that this money would come from the pockets of the poor agriculturists of India who for export of a large produce would receive less money in rupees because they had remittances from abroad where the Government having to make remittances abroad made a part of money in rupees. Since years and years every financial critic of the Government has emphasised the illusory nature of the annual statement presented the Government called the Budget; and yet it is this same statement which governs the destinies of the country, for like the laws of Medes and Persians, it is unalterable in response to the wishes of the representatives of the people unless the bureaucracy which is responsible for it relents and assents. What becomes of all our agitation, all our struggles and all our representations, if at the end of the year the Government can show a deficit or surplus according to their own sweet will and thus knock on the head the carefully prepared disquisitions to public institutions or publicists? It is the 'Maya' which has engulfed hs all from the labyrinths of which we cannot hope to extricate ourselves unless we steel ourselves against being led into all this quagmire and illusions by cultivating a superior will power. There are several tales in the Hindu Scriptures where some mighty sirens in the kingdom of amazons spread their may a like illusions in order to way-lay and destroy any halpless travellers or any bold adventurers.

CLAIM OF BEING THE 'MA BAP.'

By this time the claim of the Government of being called 'Ma Bap' of the country is surely exploded, but if it persists even to some extent the manipulations of the exchange in the interests of British manufacturers and British remitters of money from this country will surely serve to destroy that claim for ever. The fact is that manipulating exchanging near about 1s. 6d. gives an immediate subsidy of 12 1/2 percent to British exporters and at the same time as Mr. J. A. Wadia estimates about Rs. 50 crores are remitted by foreigner who in his words, are exploiting the country as traders, bankers, manufactureres, steamship owners and other jointstock companies in this country. Surely, things must have to a pretty pass when a deep student of economics and finances of the country and a sober critic of the Government's industrial financial policy, who cannot atleast be called a political agitator, like Mr. Wadia frankly to refuses to believe in the good faith of those who are responsible for the finanacial policy of the Government.

COMPETITION WITH LANCASHIRE.

We recently heard much about competition of Indian piecegoods only with piecegoods from Japan, mainly on the ground that it was Japanese piecegoods which were really competing with Indian mill-made goods being of the same variety, quality and prices. I have always ventured to dispute this statement that Lancashire has no copetition from Indian mills. Lancashire atleast whatever else we may say of it can never the charged with not being wide-awake of its own interests and whatever mistakes we may make with regard to the intentions of Lancashire, its policy is very clearly chalked out and Lancashire manufacturers also know that the growth of Indian mill industry is a direct impediment in their way. They do not conceive that the Indian mill industry is quite outside their sphere of calculations and competition and this is well exemplified, if it requires any more illustration after the systematic and continuous and consistent policy of Lancashire for the last so many years, by a telegram which appeared recently in the press to the effect that Lancashire was turning its attention to production of coarser varieties of piecegoods in order to compete with Indian mill-made goods and Japanese piece-goods. It is unfortunate that even now some of our mill-owner friends have not recognised the perils whiih Lancashire is to them in the matter of the cotton supplies of this Country. Lancashire it is who is behind all the movement for the growth and development of long-staple cotton in this country and Lancashire it will be who will not only rake up as much long-staple cotton as it gets from this land but in boot will get now if this aforementioned telegram is correct all the short-staple cotton as much as it can rake out and it will fight the local mill-owners on their own ground by their one cheaper priced, coaser made piece-goods made from the short-staple cotton in this country. What is there to prevent Lancashire from manufacturing the so-called "khaddar" and sending it to this country? Even now it is not yet too late and our mannfacturers cannot do better than co-operating with each other, co-operating even with the Khaddar movement and presenting a solid front against the inroads of Lancashire. As co-operation is required on the part of mill-owners, it is also required on the part of those who are believers in Khaddar, for just as mill-owners by themselves will not be able to oust Lancashire or Japan from Indian markets, so Khaddar manufacturers, atleast in immediate future, cannot hope to fulfil the Congress programme of total boycott of foreign piece-goods without getting the help and assistance from the mill-owners.

THE WHIP MASTER.

My comments in my last week's review with regard to British business in this country have received an unexpected support from a correspondent to the "Times of India" signing himself as "G", who appears to be a British businessman. I am not concerned here with a long part of his letter which is obviously written from the standpoint of those who believe in governing this country "by strength". The last portion of his letter, however, plainly and frankly says how it is British business which is to be considered of paramount importance in the matter of the Government of this country. He writes thus: "But consent, it has to be admitted, cannot be forced by hate, but only by good will. The British possess superior force, therefore the Indian must cease to talk of rights, and must conquer the British in another way. He will then acquire a "right" because he will have found a force—the force of goodwill. For the British in fact have no abiding interest in governing Indians and would prefer to see the "latter govern themselves if real British interests were reasonably secure. These real British interests are in trade and the sooner this is frankly recognised by all the better. The ports and the railways must by British direction be guaranteed from mismanagement, and British traders must run no risk of being the victims of unfair discrimination in taxation. And also for the whole of India a system of defence must be assured which will protect it from the invaders and also prevent it from dissolving into a thousand fragments. In short the Viceroy must see and of a certainty he will see that that the British unofficial community has a definite position in the new Indian constitution." Can anything be clearer than this to show that the British business community in this country considers that this country is meant for their own particular benefit and advancement and that no moral or ethical considerations will be respected by them if they come in their way of maintaining their power in this country? One only wonders at the modesty of the ambitions and aspirations of British businessmen, for it cannot be understood why they do not want a similar place for themselves in all the Asiatic countries!

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The Institution known as Davar's College of Commerce has become almost a household word on this side of India. Perhaps I am doing it an injustice when I say, on this side of India, for students from all parts of the country have been flocking to it even long before the Government (Sydenham) College of Commerce was established. The Sydenham College of Commerce requires on the part of the students before their admission a certificate of having passed atleast the first year examination of the University. Davar's College of Commerce while it does not lay down any hard ni fast standard has prepared its curriculum and adjusted its hours of working in such a manner that youngmen of all conditions of life and even while serving in offices can prosecute their studies. While several people have rested satisfied with taking of commercial education, Prof. Davar has realised the ideal in practice. The impetus which he gave in the beginning to commercial education in collaboration with men like Mr. Aiyer has resulted in such a large onrush of students than even the Sydenham College of Commerce is found to be small for the needs and requirements of young men seeking commercial education. It is therefore but fitting that Davar's College of Commerce should be recognised by and affiliated to the University of Bombay, for there is no meaning in treating this institution as one which stands on any lower plane than the Sydenham College. It will be giving much relief to the students and at the same time recognising commercial education and its claims to a much larger extent than has been done hitherto.

(Continued from column 6.)

necessary reform. At the same time I recognise the tendency towards breaking down the restriction altogether. I can find reasons for and against the restriction. I would not force the pace. I do not regard it as a sin for a person not to dine with another nor do I regard it as sinful if one advocates and practises inter-dining. I should, however, resist the attempt to break down the restriction in disregard of the feelings of others. On the contrary I would respect their scruples in the matter

The Kisans of Oudh.

Mr. Manilal Doctor of Fyzabad sends me the following for publication:

"I have been brought over from Gaya to Fyzabad at the request of thousands of kisans.

"In Bihar—in Champaran—I was disillusioned. India is by no means a bed of rose for the workers on land. It is not surprising that Assam, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Burma and the distant Colonies are able to attract coolies. Ouch seems to be in a worse condition still. The cry is "Let us be free from this foreign yoke and labour will have its due." I am not sure in my mind that workers and peasants will get justice at the hands of those who are likely to succeed the British Government.

"Anyhow, the position that I am prepared to act upon is this.—The workers and peasants should not allow themselves to be made tools of by either Indian capitalists or the British Government. They must look after their own interests and only so far as may be consonant with them, that they may 'co-operate' or 'non-co-operate.' Of course the 'Charkha' should spread amongst them and it will be better for them to spin yarn for clothing themselves with, than spin litigation during the slack months of the Indian year, which is absolutely dependent on the favours of the four rainy months (unlike the tropical colonies, where there are showers throughout the year).

"India is a good country but human beings—Indian and foreign—have 'co-operated' to make a hell of it!!! How long Oh! Lord!! How long !!!"

I hope that Mr. Manilal Doctor will succeed in introducing the Charkha in every Kisan village and in the act make a careful study of the economic position of the Kisans. What we need is a patient and exact study of typical Indian villages of India such as Dr. Mann published some ago regarding a few Deccan villages.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Vykom Satyagraha.

I offer no apology to the reader for giving much space in these pages to Vykom Satyagraha by reproducing the whole of that portion of the address of the Dewan of Travancore to its Popular Assembly which deals with the Vykom Satyagraha. It enables the reader to understand and appreciate the nature of the brave struggle that is being carried on by a band of Satyagrahis as also the importance of the cause for which Satyagraha is being offered. Vykom is a test case so far as Travancore and for that matter Malabar is concerned. It affects the common rights of more than one-sixth of the entire population of Travancore. Those therefore who are interested in the removal of the curse of untouchability cannot but read the Dewan's address with interest. I do not propose to comment on it this week as it would be unfair to do so in view of the fact that I am to have the honour of meeting him before this will have been printed and in view of the further fact that I have not at the time of writing completed my investigations. But I cannot help endorsing the remark of Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah that there is a world of difference between Satyagraha meant to be an educative force and Satyagraha intended as an instrument for the coercion of the Government and through them of the orthodox Hindu. What the Satyagrahis should aim at is the conversion of the orthodox to whom untouchability is part of their faith. I make bold to state that from the very outset Satyagraha at Vykom was intended to be an educative force and never an instrument of coercion of the orthodox. It was for that reason that the fast against the orthodox was abandoned. It was to avoid coercion of the Government by embarrassment that the barricades have been scrupulously respected. It was for that reason that no attempt was made to dodge the police. It has been recognised that what appeals to the reformers as a gross and sinful superstition is to the orthodox a part of their faith. The Satyagrahi's appeal has therefore been to the reason of the orthodox. But experience has shown that mere appeal to the reason produces no effect upon those who have settled convictions. The eyes of their understanding are opened not by argument but by the suffering of the Satyagrahi. The Satyagrahi strives to reach the reason through the heart. The method of reaching the heart is to awaken public opinion. Public opinion for which one cares is a mightier force than that of gunpowder. The Vykom Satyagraha has vindicated itself in that it has drawn the attention of the whole of India to the cause and it has been instrumental in the Travancore Assembly considering in a remarkable debate a resolution favouring the reform sought for and lastly in eliciting a considered reply from the Dewan of Travancore. I am sure that victory is a certainty if only the Satyagrahis will retain their patience and their spirit of suffering.

Man's inhumanity to Man.

In the midst of the incessant rush I am going through in this land of palms (Travancore), where I am writing these notes, I cannot resist noting down a never-fading sight I had to witness at Cochin. Cochin has imported from Japan numerous *rickshas* which its well-to-do citizens use for their convenience. These are drawn not by animals but by men. I carefully noted as many of these carriers as passed. Not one impressed me with his physique. They had neither the calves nor the chest nor the arms well-formed for the arduous task of carrying a burden in the hot sun and melting heat. The *rickshas* are built for carrying one passenger only. In my opinion it is bad enough for a healthy and full-limbed man to be carried by man, but I was ashamed of my species and pained beyond measure to see two and even three passengers huddled together in some *rickshas*. It was no doubt wrong for the carrier not to refuse to carry more than one burden. But what is one to say of the pair or the trio who in order to save a few coppers would not be ashamed to be carried by a member of their species who is hardly fit to carry even one of them. I hope there is a law in Cochin prohibiting the carrying of more than one passenger in these rickshas. And if there is one, I hope the kindly citizens will see to it that it is strictly obeyed. But if there is no such law, I hope that one would be passed making the carriage of more than one passenger an impossibility. If I had the power I would abolish the ricksha. But that I know must remain a pious hope. But is it too much to hope that men who ply these *rickshas* will be subjected to a strict medical examination as to their fitness for the heavy work?

Inter-Dining.

A correspondent asks, 'should children be longing to different castes and living in one boarding house be made to dine together in a common dining-room?' The question is not well put. But the answer to the question as it is put would be that children cannot be made to inter-dine. If, however, it be urged that no boarding house keeper can make rules requiring all who care to join it to inter-dine, it would be as unreasonable a demand as it would be to compel children to be admitted without such stipulation at a dining to dine in company with [redacted] belonging to other castes. In the absence of any rule to the contrary, I should imagine that the presumption would be that the usual rules for separate dining arrangements would apply. This question of inter-dining is a vexed one and in my opinion no hard and fast rules can be laid down. Personally I am not sure that inter-dining is a

(Continued in column 6.)

BENGAL ORDINANCE BILL.

(Continued from page 9.)

steps. By its action to-day Government had only exposed the constitution in its nakedness. He felt that the Ordinance was enacted because of the action of the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Council.

MR. MAUNG TOK KYI HITS BACK.

Mr. Maung Tok Kyi said he represented the people of Burma. (hear, hear) while Mr. Naidu represented nobody. (prolonged applause and loud shouts of 'hear, hear' and thumping of benches).

Mr. Naidu was heard to say: "I know you. You are nobody. You represent no body."

Mr. Maung Tok Kyi:—You got into this Assembly because the real candidate was technically disqualified. (Laughter).

At this stage, unprecedented uproar and shout and thumping of benches followed in dual of words between Mr. Tok Kyi and Mr. Naidu. The Swarajists so loudly thumped their benches as completely to drown all attempts of Mr. Naidu to interrupt and to explain.

Mr. Tok Kyi said that, speaking on behalf of the Burmans, he felt that no one could but oppose the bill. He, as a Burman, was not ashamed for Mr. Naidu because he was not a Burman. Mr. Naidu's Madrasi friends ought to be ashamed of him. (Laughter). He concluded that national injustice was sure to call for national protest.

At this stage, though some others including Sir Henry Stanyon rose to speak, closure was applied for and granted.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he did not want to refer to the quarrel between the two members from Burma nor go into any details. He would say that Mr. Jinnah put his finger on the right spot that this legislation might be good or bad. If Government wanted it, it must have the whole law or not at all.

AGAIN REJECTED.

All the three clauses proposed to be reinserted were then put together and rejected by 72 to 41 votes. Sir Alexander Muddiman then asked the President to send the Bill with the certificate that the House had failed to pass the bill in the form recommended by the Governor-General.

Mr. Ranganswamy Iyengar took technical objection, stating that the Assembly had not refused to pass the Bill as recommended by the Viceroy. It had only thrown out certain clauses.

The President said the implication was apparent.

The Home Member observed that in any case it was for the Governor-General to decide whether certificate should be applied or not.

The Assembly then rose for lunch.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

The Assembly after lunch considered Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hosain Khan moved an amendment raising the age of wife from twelve to thirteen in case of punishment of husband for rape.

AN UNJUST PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Rangachariar, in opposing the amendment, said that they were imposing an unjust punishmennt on lawful husband. Instead of penalising a thoughtless act of husband they ought to legislate prohibiting marriage between a man and girl under the age of twelve years and making it unlawful.

Sir Alexander Muddiman also opposed the amendment of Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain.

Sir Hari Singh Gour in support of the amendment said that the rights of lawful husbands were so much talked of, but the rights of lawful wives were passed by. Why should the lawful husband go to jail at all if he abides by the law? Quoting from figures, he said, that the majority of the girls in India attained puberty between the age of thirteen and fourteen and concluded that the minimum age limit of consent should be thirteen. Girls below thirteen required as much protection as girls below twelve.

The amendment was rejected.

PLEA FOR FINE ONLY.

Mr. Rangachariar moved that penalty to husband in case of relations with wife below twelve be confined to fine and no sentence of imprisonment should be imposed. He reiterated the arguments advanced yesterday.

Mr. M. K. Acharya supported Mr. Rangachariar's amendment in a forceful speech. He said the legislation under discussion would destroy the married girl if her husband was sent to jail instead of protecting her. The legislation proposed would break up Hindu families, ruin social harmony and happiness and import into families far greater misery than ever dreamt of by Dr. Gour.

Mr. Pal opposed the amendment.

Mr. Ranga Iyer opposed any attempt of legalized despotism. In social matters the opinion in the country was extremely conservative.

The motion of Mr. Rangachariar was lost by 46 votes against 50.

"AFRAID OF THE DEVIL."

Mr. Chanda moved the introduction of a new clause to amend the Criminal Procedure Code providing that no complaint of rape upon wife being over twelve shall be instituted against husband except on the complaint of a person who would be the natural guardian of the girl if she remained unmarried at the time or of any one duly authorised by him in writing or by a complaint of any other who would be guardian in the absence of the first named.

Mr. Tonkinson opposed the amendment and said that the passing of the amendment would practically kill Clause 3 of the bill passed yesterday.

Mr. Rangachariar said that Mr. Chanda was afraid of the devil. After creating a devil he was trying to undermine the law he helped to make.

Sir Hari Singh Gour opposed the amendment.

The amendment was thrown out by 32 votes to 50 votes.

TRIAL COURTS.

Mr. Tonkinson moved that authority to try cases of relations between man and his wife not being under 14 years be the court of sessions, the Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate instead of the Court of Sessions, Presidency Magistrate or magistrate of first class.

The motion was agreed to.

Then there remained the question o passage of bill as amended.

DRASTIC CHANGES.

Sir Alexander Muddiman pointed out the drastic changes made by the Assembly in the Bill, namely, raising the age of consent in case of unmarried girls from twelve to sixteen and in the case of married girls from twelve to fourteen. Government was not opposed to the age being raised to fourteen and thirteen, but certainly the position had so changed that Government had two courses open. One was to propose postponement of further consideration of the Bill till the September session in order to enable Government themselves to bring in a new Bill and if this motion was lost then to oppose the passage of the Bill as amended.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that the passage of the Bill which had been fully debated be not postponed. There was the Council of State which could be asked to consider the Bill which would be only in the Simla session. There was sufficient time to enable the members of this House to ascertain public feeling and then in the Simla session the Assembly could, after the opinion of Council of State was known, make such changes as would be necessary.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, thereupon, withdrew his motion for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill.

OPPOSITION TO FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. M. K. Acharya then opposed the passing of the Bill, which, he said, had been so completely altered. He said that the Brahmin community in particular would be hit by the provisions of the Bill. He asked the House not to pronounce judgment on a case with which they were not very intimately connected but which was of vital importance to their fellow countrymen.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya suggested that the Bill be again circulated for opinion as it had been materially altered by the Assembly and said it should be taken up again in the September session.

Sir Campbell Rhodes agreed with Mr Jinnah's observations.

AMENDED BILL REJECTED.

The Bill, as amended, was put to vote and rejected by 54 votes against 36 amidst the applause of the orthodox section.

The Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

MONDAY'S CONCLUDING PROCCEDINGS

The following is the report of the concluding proceedings on Monday:—

Mr. Jinnah, continuing, said:

When the Governor-General promulgated the Ordinance, there was universal condemnation from one end of the country to another.

Mr. Calvert (Punjab, official):—Certainly not.

Mr. Jinnah:—Except from some degenerated members of the bureaucracy. Have you lost all sense of what Englishmen are proud?

Mr. Calvert:—We have not lost sight of Truth.

"ENGINE OF OPPRESSION AND REPRESSION."

Mr. Jinnah:—It is nothing else but a disgrace to any civilised Government to resort to a measure of this character (hear, hear). I suppose Mr. Calvert has been absent from Great Britain too long. I will quote to him words of a great man of whom every Englishman is proud—Lord Morley. I do not care a straw for Mr. Calvert's opinion which is absurd and which is absolutely demoralized, degenerated and not worthy of an Englishman. I repeat that this Ordinance was condemned universally by the people of India. "In the face of public opinion, Government had obstinately gone to such a length that, instead of coming to this legislature, it took shelter behind the local legislature. (A voice: "Shame"). The Bengal legislature rejected the Bill. It was certified. He was shocked that this abhorrent measure, this abomination should have been placed on the table of the British Parliament, and that it should have passed there without scrutiny and resentment. As an admirer of the British Parliament, he said that by this omission Parliament had lost the title of the "Mother of Parliaments." Lord Winterton had admitted to Mr. Lansbury that there was no limit to the period for which a man might be retained without trial. The speaker did not plead for the cause of the guilty. He was opposed to the Bill because Government was not giving protection to the innocent who were likely to be prosecuted and that enactment was an engine of oppression and of repression of the legitimate movements in the country. Was there a national peril? Was the safety of Bengal endangered. The Government's ground was petty, namely, that a few lives of officials were endangered. If the speaker were an official whose life was endangered, even if he was going to be shot down like a dog he would never be a party to a measure which would endanger the liberty of the innocent. (Applause.)

Mr. Willson:—He jests at scars who never felt a wound.

Mr. Jinnah:—But rather would I stand and be shot down by that wicked gang than give power to the Executive which can be abused". (Applause). He appealed to the Bureaucrats, to Englishmen to rise higher, not to be nervous but to uphold the Englishmen's noble and magnificent principles of justice. He recalled that Government followed the same policy in 1909. It did not benefit by it. It enacted Rowlatt Act and had to repeal it without ever using it. He had warned Government when it was enacting the Rowlatt measure. He would warn it again that the policy was wrong. Did Government think that the House would agree to the Supplementary Bill before the House? He quoted from Lord Morley who when replying to Lord Minto had observed that argument that "by packing off trainloads of suspects to Siberia, we will terrify the anarchists out of their wits and all will come out right" was a Russian argument and did not work out successfully there. As regards the Bill before the House although the subject would be tried by special tribunals and special rules of evidence, he would be guilty of gravest injustice if he deprived him of the right of appeal to a High Court. He would not therefore oppose Clause 3, but would not be a party to its enactment and would let Government carry it if it desired

RECONCILIATION THE PROPER COURSE.

As regards other clauses of the Bill which would facilitate the carrying out of the abominal Bengal Act he would not be party to their enactment. He asked the Home Member whether the House could be a party to an indefinite detention of any person, and a party to deprive him of the right to claim the most prized writ of Habeas Corpus. He appealed to every member who had an iota of sense of justice and fairness to vote against these clauses. He again made it clear that he was not in favour of protecting the guilty. He had no mercy for the guilty. But he maintained that no grave peril had arisen to justify the exceptional enactment. Arguments used by Government repeated the old old story. If Government desired to do the right thing the proper course was to make its police efficient. (Mr. Pal: "Hear, hear"). About 100 persons had been locked for about 5 months, and Government had produced no evidence against them. Concluding he appealed to every English non-official member to vote with him. The Government policy was wrong. "I appeal to the Treasury bench not to persist in this policy. If you really wish to get rid of this danger then the only and proper course is reconciliation."

A "NECESSARY" BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the Bill undoubtedly proposed unusual powers for the Executive, but he was surprised at the suggestion that Government had played a trick. The House was not so inexperienced as not to know that if the members disliked any clause it was very easy for them to reject the clauses they did not like. So far as Government was concerned its brought forward the Bill and the clauses objected to because it regarded them as necessary for the purpose for which the whole of the legislation on the subject was devised.

The President put Clause 6 to vote and it was rejected by 73 votes to 39.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the Bill had been mutilated. He would not therefore move that the Bill as amended be passed. He wanted time to consider the situation and would make the final motion to-morrow

Mr. Goswami quoted Lord Morley and also from Mr. John Buchan's Life of Lord Minto and said that Government had been taking so many drastic steps in the interest of the State that it should have also proscribed the entry of Mr. Buchan's book because in a letter Lord Minto admitted that he was keeping persons interned to rally the Moderates and let them have a bright chance at the elections. (Laughter).

CLAUSE 3 PASSED.

The motion for consideration was then agreed to and Clause 3 was also passed.

When clause 4, empowering the detention outside Bengal was put to vote it was rejected by 74 votes against 37.

Clause 5 suspending jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal courts was next put and was rejected by 73 against 37 votes.

Mr. Acharya and Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar did not move their amendments on these clauses.

Clause 6 was then taken into consideration.

The President ruled that amendments urging the deletion of a clause need not be discussed and that a vote could be taken on the motion that the clause stand as a part of the Bill.

Mr. Goswami had however also given notice of an amendment to this clause. Mr. Goswami said that the sting was at the tail. His observation the other day that 'Devil's Government" must cease had come in for a good deal of notice. He declared that the promulgation of the Ordinance and the action of the Government during these five months had made him believe that in view of the sins of the Government his description was not without justification.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

When the Assembly met after lunch, the further consideration was taken up of the Select Committee's report on Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill. Mr. Chanda moved an amendment that the age of consent be raised to 16 in the case of unmarried girls and 14 in the case of married girls. He said there were clearly two cases—one of the relations with a married girl by her husband and the other with an unmarried girl by a man who was not her husband. The consequences of the latter case were very deplorable. The girl was outcast, and if she happened to be a Hindu it might be impossible for her to be properly married. A girl had no power of understanding what would be the consequences of her foolishness at the age of 14.

Mr. Rangachariar:—Is there any country where the age of consent is sixteen?

Mr. Chanda:—England is one and Egypt has just raised the age of consent to 16.

Sir Alexander Muddiman explaining the position of Government, said that the House was enacting a criminal law of the land and must not be hasty. He quoted from different provinces official as well as non-official, and said that it was unanimously against the raising of the age. Government would do its best for social reform, but they must have a clear lead. The Home Member emphasised that there was a large volume of opinion against raising the age of consent, and this opinion should not be ignored in arriving at a decision. However, Government members would not vote on this motion and other official members might vote and speak as they liked. Regarding the raising of the age outside marriage, Government would support raising it to 13, and if the House decided it to be 14, Government would have no objection. He did not think the amendment of Mr. Chanda had the support of the House. If there was support he would be agreeably surprised.

Mr. Harabilas Sardha supported the Bill of Dr. Gour. He said that no girl should be married before she was 16 years of age. The Hindu belief that a girl should be married before the age of puberty was wrong. Public opinion was sufficiently advanced to raise the age of consent to 13 years at least.

Captain Hira Singh in supporting Mr. Chanda's amendment, regretted that more members of the House did not visit the last baby show in Delhi. If they had, they would have seen rickety children of baby mothers. These children were the result of early marriages. How could such children make a future Sandhurst? People who are opposed to the raising of the age of consent were ruining the future generation of India.

Dr. Gour agreed that the age of consent could be raised to 16 for unmarried girls, and quoted authority in support, but he advised caution and requested Mr. Chanda to withdraw his motion.

The House divided, and Mr. Chanda's proposal to raise the age of consent from 12 to 16 in the case of unmarried girls was carried by 65 votes to 22.

MARRIED GIRLS' AGE.

Dr. Datta then moved that age of consent in the case of married girls be raised from 12 to 14 instead of 13 as proposed by the Select Committee.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said though he was in favour of raising the age of consent in the case of unmarried girls, he strongly opposed the age being raised in the case of married girls. He said the present age of twelve must remain and raising it to 14 or even to 13 would be to offend the feelings of the people.

Col. Crawford supported the age being raised to 14, and read out a telegram he had received from a women's organisation. Col. Crawford strongly asked the Assembly not to shirk its responsibility but to take a bold step.

Pandit Malaviya opposing the motion said that the legislature had no right to pass a legislation raising the age in the case of married girls, although he (the Pandit) would whole-heartedly support the motion of Dr. Datta. Already the number of early marriages was decreasing, and they must trust to the progress of social reform and the spread of education to act as a corrective to the situation.

Mr. Peare Lal opposed the motion of Dr. Datta for the same reasons as those advanced by Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. Rangachari in a vigorous speech said there was no harm in raising the age to 13 but to raise it to 14 would be unwise. The legislature should not force down the throat of an unwilling people a law making it penal for a husband to have relation with his wife. If the husband was sent to jail, then he was sent out of caste and the life of the girl would consequently become a misery. In the name of doing good to the girl, the House ought not to create misery for her.

"LEAVE ALONE THE LAW."

Sir Henry Stanyon said that in India marriages did take place before the age consummation. He said that the relations between husband and wife below the age of consent could not be regarded as dishonourable, but they were punishable because they were against the interests of the race. Public opinion ought to be mobilised. Criminal law was hardly the instrument for social reform, and the limit of 14 year would be regarded as in excess. He endorsed the remarks of Mr. Rangachariar in that direction. Sir Henry said that he would suggest to them to leave alone the law as it was to-day.

Sir Alexander sounded a serious warning to the Assembly not to go far beyond public opinion. He confessed that he was not prepared to see the Assembly show itself in favour of drastically raising the age of consent in the case of married girls by two years. From the administrative point of view, Sir Alexander Muddiman feared there might be a serious agitation of Dr. Datta's amendment was passed. It was a very serious step that the Assembly was asked to take. Let every member consider the consequence before voting in favour of the amendment. As the consequences of accepting the amendment would be serious, Government members would vote against it.

The Assembly divided, and amidst applause Dr. Datta's motion to raise the age of consent to 14 in the case of married girls was carried by a majority of only two votes, 45 voting for and 43 against it.

The clause as amended was put and carried by 55 against 23 votes.

The remaining clause of the Bill was postponed for consideration till to-morrow.

The Assembly then rose for the day.

DIVISION LISTS.

Following is the Division List of the Assembly on Dr. Datta's motion to raise the age of consent in the case of married girls from 12 to 14:—

AYES:—45.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Patel, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Mr. Pal, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Sykes, Col. Crawford, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Sadashiv Bhat, Mr. Murtaza, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. K. Ahmad, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Yakkob C. Ariff, Maulvi Karimalli, Mr. Shankar Ray, Mr. ....., Mr. Naidu, Dr. Datta, Lala Hansraj, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishenlal Nehru, Maulvi Gulam Bari, Mr. Chiman Lal, Sardar Gulabsingh, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Mohmad Ismail, Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Devki Prasad Sinha, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Maulvi Mahmad Yakub, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Sadiq Hassan, Dr. Bhookan, Mr. Chanda, Capt. Hira Singh, and Ghazanfarali.

NOES:—43.

Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Moir, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Shastri, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Rama Iyengar, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. Marr, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. McCallum, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Aney, Mr. Samiulla Khan, Mr. E. A. Wilson, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. Clow, Rabu Ujagarsingh Bedi, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Ashworth, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Dunichand, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Tonkinson, Prof. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burden, Sir Abdul Quaiyum, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Mr. Syam Charan, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Rai Hari Prasad Lal, Mr. Narsimdas, Capt. Ajab Khan and Lala Piyare Lal.

The following is the division list on amending on amendment of Mr. K. K. Chanda to raise the age of consent to 16 years in the case of unmarried girls:—

Ayes: (65) Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Patel, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. B. C. Pal, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Moir, Mr. Sykes, Colonel Crawford, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Neogy, Mr. K. V. R. Reddi, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, Mr. Mahmood Sachinanand, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Rama Iyengar, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Shafvi Syed Murtuza, Mr. K. B. Nainwar, Dr. R. P. Lohokare, Mr. Jamna das Mehta, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Ahmadzamah Chowdry, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Marr, Mr. Lucio Carlo, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr. Fleming Maung Tok Kyi, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Mr. Macculum, Dr. Datta, Mr. R. A. Willson, Lala Hans Raj, Hyder, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Bhore, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Amnica Prasad Sinha, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Maulvi Ghulam Bari Makhdum, Rajan Pirbsh Shah, Sardar Gulabsingh, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Sayid Muhammad Ismail, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Shaik Mushir Hossain Kidwai, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Sadiq Hasan, Mr. F. R. Phookun, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Captain Hira Singh, Raja Ghazantar Ali Khan and Mr. Cosgrave.

Noes: (22) Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Mr. Sastri, Mr. S. C. Ghose Maulvi Abdul Kasem, Mr. Abdul Momin, Sir Henry Stanyon, Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Ashworth, Lala Duni Chand, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Mr. Piyarilal, Mr. Narain Das, Captain Ajab Khan and Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan.—A. P.

ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

NATIONALISTS' UNANIMOUS CONDEMNATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 23.

"Hang in haste and try at leisure" was the very apt description given by Pandit Motilal Nehru of the new Black Bill which came up for consideration before the Assembly to-day. It was not merely a 'Supplementary' Bill. It struck at the very root of the civic right of human beings and no wonder that Government was completely isolated and suffered defeat at the hands of a record majority, there being 74 against and only half that number in favour of the Bill. The Minority consisted almost exclusively of official and nominated votes This reflected clearly the unanimous condemnation in the country of the Bengal Ordinance and the policy behind it. But before this record majority was tested Mr. Jinnah asserted without fear of contradiction that there was universal condemnation of the policy of Government in the country. Mr. Calvert, official member, from the Punjab brought up in O'Dwyerian traditions and ideas of public opinion challenged it. "I do not care a straw for the opinion of the demoralised and degenerated bureaucrats like Mr. Calvert who have ceased to be Englishmen," retorted Mr. Jinnah with indignation which resounded and was re-echoed by all non-official benches with tremendous applause. "I care for the opinion of that great Englishman, Lord Morley and see what he says" added Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Calvert looked small and dared no more contradiction when Mr. Jinnah deliberately reasserted defiantly that the condemnation of the measure was universal. Never before was the non-official opinion so united and so fearlessly and so ably expressed as to-day. Pt. Motilal and Mr. Jinnah were both at their best. Pandit Motilal killed Sir Alexander Muddiman's Bill constitutionally while Mr. Jinnah killed it politically.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S OPPOSITION.

Government, said Pandit Motilal, had adopted an underhand method in bringing forward this vicious measure. It had not only promulgated the Ordinance in the teeth of universal opposition, but it had cheated the Assembly of its statutory right to pass this Bill to supersede the Ordinance. Now what was this "supplementary" Bill? It pretended to concede a right which was ordinarily meet valued, namely, to allow the accused a right of appeal to High Court but this was a shamright because the very foundation on which this right was based was being taken away by the very Bill which proposed to concede it. Because two clauses suspended the jurisdiction of all civil and criminal courts in the land to try misdeeds of Government and worst of all they suspended the right of a man to claim the most valued writ of Habeas Corpus. A man could thus appeal to High Court only if he is tried, but he cannot claim trial. It is the sweet will of the bureaucracy which alone would decide whether a man shall be tried or not. Mr. Goswami had called Government the devil's Government and the Government Members had felt shocked, but asked the Pandit was not this Bill a *manifest* attempt to restore the devil to the high and holy place of justice.

MR. JINNAH'S CONDEMNATION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman had attempted to make much of the fact that the Bengal Ordinance Act was placed in both the Houses of Parliament for eight days and that as no motion was made about the Act it had received the sanction of Parliament. That un-English Act of British Parliament, replied, Mr. Jinnah, now made him deny to the British Parliament the right to call herself "the Mother of Parliaments." No national peril, no state of war not even danger to the safety of Bengal had risen to justify exceptional legislation. Only a few official lives were in danger. "If I were an official and my life were in danger I would be rather shot like a dog than deprive the innocent of their liberty." The House applauded this to echo, because he made it clear that he would show no mercy to the guilty, but he would not take away the right of the innocent to claim trial and establish his innocence. The fault really lay in that the Police was inefficient. This policy supported by the old old story had not succeeded in 1909. The Rowlatt Act had to go without being once used. The present policy was again wrong. The only way to meet the situation was to reconcile public opinion.

This point of view was more directly represented by Mr. Goswami "Remember," he said, "the Swaraj Party may perish if its attempt to secure adjustment by constitutional means fails, but one set of leaders will be succeeded by another set of leaders. One course of action if discredited will be replaced by another course of action. Can you be sure of your landlords or even soldiers of your army? We do not want benevolent autocracy to be replaced by Czarism." These grave words were uttered to help Government to realize before it blundered irretrievably and exhausted the patience of the constitutional forces.

HOME MEMBER'S SUBDUED MOOD.

Sir Alexander Muddiman was in subdued mood, perhaps he realized the force of the storm that was raging in the country or his English blood or his conscience were up inside him. He admitted that he was anxious lest mistakes be committed by Government. But he treated the clauses giving extraordinary power to the executive as an "integral" part of the Bill and as an essential part of the whole machinery devised to meet the situation. When the Bill was put to vote the clause granting accused the right to appeal to High Court was passed, the Nationalist remaining neutral. The three clauses in favour of the executive were summarily rejected one by one by 74 against 37 and almost similar majorities on the other two divisions.

The Bill having thus been "mutilated" in the words of the Home Member its final passage was not moved. Government will reconsider the situation to-day. It might send back the Bill to the Assembly with the Viceroy's recommendation to pass the Bill in the original form. This course might be adopted to simplify the procedure and ensure early enactment of the Bill with the consent of the "Elders." The Executive Council is considering the position this evening, but so far as to-day was concerned the Assembly refused to be tricked.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

The afternoon was spent in considering a measure of considerable social importance regarding the age of consent. Though the Select Committee had suggested the age to be raised to 13 in case of married girls and 14 in case of unmarried girls the House by a majority raised the age to 16 in case of unmarried and 14 in case of married girls. This is a somewhat drastic change considering the present provision of the law. Government's attitude is, therefore, critical and the Council of State may in this instance be used to lower slightly the age when the Bill goes to that Chamber. The Bill was not, however, passed owing to lateness of the hour and will be finally considered to-morrow.

HINDU NEW YEAR'S DAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Shalivahan New Year begins to-day which is the New Year Day of all the Hindoos who reckon their years by the "Shaka" of Shri Shalivahan.

There are in Bombay large masses who observe this day as their religious and national festival and yet the Government of the Presidency have not so far recognised this fact and put it on the list of general public holidays.

It is high time that this omission were brought to the notice of the Government and the people generally.

Sectional holidays of far smaller importance have actually been placed on the list of general public holidays and it is but just and proper that The New Year Day of our compatriots the Maharastriyans who form the bulk of the true and stable population of our beloved city should have a place on the statute book side by side with The Divali The Id Muharak, Pateti and the New Year Day of our Christian fellow-citizens.—Yours, etc.

M. J. AVASHI
Bar-at-Law.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PAVING ALEXANDRA DOCKS QUAYS.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their last weekly meeting sanctioned the carrying out of certain current surveys by the Port Trust at the request of the Bombay Municipality in connection with the proposed sewage outfall at Colaba Point. A series of surveys, extending in some cases several miles out to sea, will be taken with special floats to determine the exact set of the currents over varying periods and at all states of the tides. The track of the floats is followed up by launches and carefully charted so that full information in this respect may be available when the construction of the outfall is taken in hand. The estimated cost of these surveys, covering both monsoon and fair weather conditions, amounts to about Rs. 12,000 and will be paid by the Municipality.

Sanction was also accorded to plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 4,78,000 for paving the quays of Alexandra Dock and Rs. 2,33,000 for re-laying railway tracks and putting down certain additional sidings. The necessity for the permanent paving of the Alexandra Dock quays has been before the Trustees for some years past. It was not practicable to lay down permanent quay paving when the Alexandra Dock was built as in the case of reclaimed land a cement foundation for the surface paving cannot be laid until the filling underneath has sufficiently consolidated. Ordinarily the quays would have been paved on a proper foundation a few years after the opening of the Docks, but the War and financial conditions made this impracticable. The quays along the west wharf, which are mainly used for exports, are to be of cement granolithic concrete while those on the East and jetty wharves are to be of sett stone paving on a lime concrete foundation. The existing temporary quays are now in a very bad condition owing to sinkage of the surface and displacement of the setts, thereby causing pot-holes which interfere seriously with the handling of cargo. The repaving will be spread over a period of about 2 to 3 years.

The Trustees also sanctioned a contribution under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act of Rs. 2,250 to the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association in respect of cost of seamen treated during the year 1924-25, and a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Salvation Army, Civil Naval and Military Hostel for the same period.

KARACHI HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

CHARGES OF EXTORTION.

DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, M. L. C. (Bombay South), delivered the following speech on the Karachi Civil Hospital Scandal before the Bombay Legislative Council, on 19th instant.

I rise to support the motion moved by my hon. friend Mr. Pahalajani. In supporting it, apart from the question of general efficiency, I want to draw the pointed attention of the House to a matter which is known to the people of this Presidency for the last two or three years and which has agitated the public mind a great deal, namely, the Karachi Civil Hospital Scandal.

Here charges of extortion and misappropriation have been laid against an officer in the position of the Civil Surgeon of Karachi. The charges are something like this: That poor people who ought to have been charged no fees at all under the rules had been forced to pay money in the Karachi Civil Hospital to the Civil Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. Stephen; that well-to-do patients who ought to have been charged fees according to the scale laid down in the hospital rules had been compelled to pay sums much in excess of those mentioned in the scale; that Government which ought to have got all the fees before 1921 and a certain percentage after 1921 of the fees so charged for operations performed within the Hospital on non-nursing home patients had not been credited with its due and that the public had thus a legitimate grievance against the Hospital authorities. These, Sir, are grave and serious charges and the matter has been——

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Sir I rise to a point of order. Is the Hon Member in order in discussing the whole policy on this motion.

The Hon. the President: The motion before the House which is for the reduction of one rupee is tantamount to censure and the hon. member, therefore, is in order in discussing the whole question of policy.

Dr. M. B. Velkar: By bringing this question before this House I want a reply from the Hon. the Mini-ter-in-charge to the question whether the hospitals that are in the Presidency are or are not intended for giving medical relief to the suffering poor or they are meant to be institutions for the enrichment of the Medical Officers. That is the question, and that is why I have referred to these particular instances. These are very serious charges, Sir, that are laid against a person who occupies the position of the Civil Surgeon of Karachi in the Civil Hospital. I will just bring it to the notice of the House that this matter has been before this Council by interpellation for the last two or three years and last year I had submitted a resolution to this House to bring this matter before this House, but unfortunately we could not reach that particular resolution.

Now just for the information of the House I will read one or two affidavits that have been produced by Dr. Mulchand in a booklet form which has been in the hands of every Hon. Member of this House. In this particular document I find affidavits of different persons from whom money has been extorted; but I will only bring to the notice of the House one such affidavit by one Mr. Mulchand Tolaram. Here he tells us that his friend, one Mulchand, a Bhatya, was admitted in the Civil Hospital and there he learnt that a photo of his leg had been taken.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Sir I rise to a point of order. Is it in order for the Hon. Member to attack a particular Officer when he is merely discussing the administration of that Department?

The Hon. the President: I think under the ruling of the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar individual officers of the Department for which a grant is asked can be criticised while no criticism of any individual of any other department can be allowed.

SPECIFIC INSTANCES.

Dr. M. B. Velkar: Sir, I cannot help bringing in the name of the particular persons against whom serious charges have been made and here as I have pointed out in this affidavit of one Mulchand who was in the hospital something like 300 rupees were first taken and then while the case was being treated Col. Stephen said that he will have to take another photo examination and another fee will have to be given which had certainly to be paid. Then there is another instance of Col. Stephens according to his own admission having taken fee from Mrs. Camberalli and the Government resolution on that particular point says that Lieut.-Col. Stephen had no right to accept a fee from a patient in the Hospital I, therefore, want to know from the Hon Minister what he has done with regard to this particular thing.

Now Sir, my point is that Indidan Ministers are certainly expected to keep a great check over the foreign element that we meet with in each department at its head In the J. J. Hospital Scandal Dr. Paranjpye the Minister was charged for showing weakness and for not coming to the help of the people and in that case there was an instance of how the Ministers are dominated by their Secretaries and not the Ministers dominating their Secretaries, as is pointed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his evidence before the Muddiman Committee. In this particular case which I am quoting I would request the Hon. Minister to set this grievance right by instituting a public inquiry by a non-official committee of this House which can go into this affair. So far this particular affair has only been inquired into, as I find from the book in my hand by the Surgeon-General who did not call all the witnesses or even the complainant but he simply took a statement from Col. Stephens, the man who was the accused. The Surgeon-General did not call all the witnesses but simply on the strength of certain statements made by Colonel Stephens, he submitted a report to Government and Government were satisfied that no such charges were proved. Therefore, I say the proper procedure would be to appoint a committee of inquiry consisting of the Members of this House.

MEDICAL NEEDS OF VILLAGES.

Dealing with the medical needs of the villages, the amount of Rs. 3,000 that had been budgetted for that purpose this year, was an extremely meagre sum, because according to Government there were something like 26,000 thousand villages in the Presidency. He wanted to know from the Hon. Minister in charge what he had decided about giving medical aid to all the villages in the Presidency. He wanted to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that in Madras they had gone ahead in this matter. They had got a definite system and they had decided to open 3,000 dispensaries in the course of five years. They will have during the first year opened 300 dispensaries. He would, therefore, ask the Hon. Minister if he had taken a definite stand on this particular point. Then, so far as the scheme of medical relief was concerned, he did not know what encouragement was given to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. There is a great mass of people in the country who have faith in the Vaids and Hakims and who would prefer death rather than be treated by Allopathic physicians. Dr. Velkar suggested that these Vaids and Hakims in the villages should be encouraged to work out the indigenous systems of medicine. The Madras Government for instance have got a scheme to encourage this system of medicine. They have started a Medical College there, and they are giving a great deal of help in that way to the indigenous system of medicine. He hoped the Hon. Minister would follow the example of Madras.

N. M. WADIA CHARITIES.

NEARLY NINE LAKHS GIVEN AWAY IN TWO YEARS.

The following is a statement of income and charity expenditure of the N. M. Wadia charities for the year 1922-1923:—

INCOME.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
From rents and properties	1,55,641	10	10
From dividends on shares	1,51,066	0	0
From interest on Government Promissory Notes	1,40,528	8	0
From interest on Port Trust Bonds	42,182	0	0
From interest on Deposit	4,773	15	2
From interest on War Bonds	6,875	0	0
From interest on India Treasury Bills	5,468	12	0
Proceeds of Parel Mangoes and green grass sold	210	0	0
Refund of Income Tax	11,916	5	0
Total.	5,18,662	3	0

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Marriage of poor Maids	5,795	0	0
Navjote of Parsee children	880	0	0
Maintenance and Education of Orphans	11,151	0	0
Medical Relief	47,347	0	0
Relief of poverty and distress	72,107	10	9
Famine and other natural calamities	26,,62	0	0
Care and Protection of Animals	45,000	0	0
Education	90,970	1	7
Purchase and Development of Amboli Estate	1,94,032	3	10
Unspecified Charities	20,346	14	0
Total	5,13,791	14	2

The following is a statement of income and charity expenditure for the year 1923-24.

INCOME.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
From rents and priperties	1,71,089	1	0
From dividends on shares	88,716	0	0
From interest on Government promissory notes	1,33,551	2	11
From interest on Port Trust Bonds	41,082	0	0
From interest on Deposits	176	11	5
From interest on War Bonds	6,875	0	0
From rent of Parel vacant land given for agriculture: Parel Mangoes and green grass sold	300	0	0
Refund of Income Tax	19,267	8	0
Total	4,62,260	7	4

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Marriage of poor Maids	4,970	0	0
Maintenance and Education of Orphans	9,663	8	0
Medical Relief	36,275	0	0
Relief of poverty and distress	8,,161	15	9
Relief of poverty and distress	88,161	15	9
Famine and other natural calamities	26,250	0	0
Education	80,029	14	2
Amboli Estate Development	1,18,653	9	7
Unspecified Charities	21,102	3	0
Total.	3,82,096	2	6

MUSLIMS AND DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I take an opportunity, through the medium of your valuable paper to give vent to the communal feelings of the aggrieved Mohamedans who deem it a great injustice to see that they are not represented in District Local Board's as they ought to be in compliance with their request, so many times put forth through various Conferences.

Generally the District Local Board have strength of about 25 to 30 members on the average. But of which it is a mere pity that not more than two seats are assigned to the Mohamedans who form a not negligible proportion of one to 5 and considering whose interest it is an urgent necessity that this representation should be increased in accordance with the desire expressed by Government on so many occasions so as to give them at least some chance of having their grievances remedied.

It would be a great thing for the present Minister concerned to take matter seriously in hand and confer a boon upon the Mohamedans granting them their requests and satisfying the need of the community.

May I venture, to draw attention of Government to the that the interest of a community, whose representation is so meagre, otherwise, is not neglected in this sphere of nomination.—Yours, etc.

SUFFERER.

KURDISTAN REVOLT.

ITS CAUSES.

ISLAMIC RESEARCH.

(From a Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, March 2

Last week proved one of the most eventful weeks of the second year of the existence of the Republican Regime in Turkey. The local papers published the statement of the Minister of Interior on the 24th ultimo which threw some light on the alarmist but dim reports of the newspapers, published on the 23rd ultimo. For the first three days of the past week, news about the spreading of the revolt of Kurdistan went on increasing the bewilderment of a stunned public. At times, from the news columns of the papers it appeared that the rebellion would engulf the whole country in a very short time. But on the fourth day came the happy news that the rebels met with their first reverse at the hands of the people of El Aziz led by the members of the Progressive Republican Party By the week end, it became clear that the catastrophe was definitely averted and the Republic was altogether safe.

Reuter's agency must by this time have supplied our public with the news of the progress and collapse of the reactionary movement (at least with the first phase of it.) So I need not give the news in detail as they are published here from day to day. but confine myself to quoting the chief features of the movement.

Fathi Bey after having made a statement in the Assembly, proposed that the Government be authorised to promulgate Martial Law for one month in twelve vilayets lying on the borders of the area under the rebel occupation, and be empowered to take similar steps in other places if necessary. Besides that a new Bill that declared illegal all associations, meetings and writings etc. purporting to utilise religion for the furtherance of political aims; and condemned persons taking part in such activities as guilty of high treason against the Republic, was brought forward and put on the Statute Book. The possession of a license for preahing on Fridays was made compulsory for all preachers. Besides these precautionary measures, the Military and the Gendarmarie forces of the Eastern vilayets were at once mobilised and ordered to proceed to the area affected. Kiazim Bara Beker Pasha, leader of the Opposition promised unconditional support of his Party to the Government in suppressing the revolt. But his unconditional support, it appears, proved a blow to the prestige of the Party and exposed the weakness from which the Opposition suffers yet. It, consequently, is not expected to play any decisive role in the near future about this move hereafter.

EXAGGERATED NEWS.

I may give a hazy idea to the reader, of all the alarmist news that received publicity here by quoting a few items from some of the papers, specially the evening local dailies:—

The "Aqsham" 24th February:—"Eleven days ago the revolt began and spread with unexpected rapidity. The rebel forces were only at five hours' journey from Diarbeker. The strength of the rebel forces was increasing and already 7,000 horsemen had rallied to Sheikh Said's standard the rebel chief." The "Isteqlal" and the "Sone Telegraph" also reported in the same vein and even added that Diarbeker had fallen.

On Feb. 25th, these evening papers reported that Kharput and Dersem also had fallen.

The "Iqdam", 26th Feb.—"The rebels have been able to muster a force 30,000 strong. Local levies, Gendaemerie, even some regulars and officers have deserted to the enemy. Two officers from the staff of the Inspector of the 3rd army went over to the rebels. Nemrud Mustafa one of the 150 traitors who had fled from Turkey after the success of the Nationalist forces, was commanding the rebels. It is said that they (rebels) were equipped with foreign arms equipment bombs and aeroplanes etc. and were officered by foreigners."

Except the latter part of the news i.e. about foreign intrigues which were mentioned even in official and semi-official statements and about which there was no doubt, other items were published in the "Iqdam" and some other papers without quoting the source of information. These reports afterwards proved to be altogether false. The "Tewhid-i-Efker" and the "Tanin", the organs of the Opposition were very careful about such reports. These alarmist reports had a very unfavourable effect on the rate of exchange of Turkish Liras which fell catastrophically during the week. From 8.50 to a sterling it depreciated to 9.70. But now on account of the drastic steps taken by the Government, the fall has been arrested and speculators who created a panic on the Bourse are now ruing the day of their gambling.

Perhaps it will remain a mystery, why the Government did not take any action against the local papers that published all those unauthentic and alarmist news. Was the rebellion, indeed, of such a serious nature as was reported? This is a question that agitates many a thinking man. The Opposition never attached to it the importance given to it by the Government much less the seriousness attributed to it by the alarm-mongering Press. For example, Ali Fuad Pasha, the General Secretary of the Progressive Republican Party, who is well acquainted with the region in revolt, (is reported to have) said that the country there, is so poor that it could not provide food for 7,000 horsemen in winter. The suppression of the revolt even before the Republican Army could arrive on the scene lends strength to the Secretary's views. The population itself succeeded in repulsing the rebels. In fact, the people of the affected regions had little sympathy for them; for, it was said, the rebels plundered the hospital and some other places in El-Aziz. The Opposition, thought it was right in promising support to the Government against the rebels, sealed its own fate by lending unconditional support. For, it knew the curruption that was creeping in the administration and on account of these very vices, had formed its own Party. According to the "Watan", it is now, being accused by the Party in power of lending tacit support or at least encouragement (to the rebels) by forming its own Party in opposition to the ruling Party and by criticising the actions of the Government. The Opposition would have strengthened its position if along with the promise of support, its leader had pointed out that the State officials were not carrying out their duties properly and the people were not satisfied which might be one of the causes of the revolt.

CAUSES OF REVOLT.

Now a few words about the nature, causes and aims of the revolt. Sheik Said who is the leader of this reactionary movement, is said to have harboured two Kurdish officers involved in the Nasorean affair that happened a few months before, in the Hekkari District. Before giving the reader a notion of the plan of his action it would be better to throw some light on the social status of the Kurdish Sheikhs. They are not only religious heads as we have "Pirs" in India. In fact, they are tribal chiefs like the "Khans" and "Maliks" of our Frontier Tribes. They sanctify their rank as tribal-heads by adding to it the repute for their saintly character which they, according to their disciples ("Mirids") possess. Their mediaeval feudalism thus becomes sanctified in the eyes of the credulous but sincere Muslims of Kurdistan. The Sheikhs thus possess full power over the destinies of their tribes. Devoid of all true Islamic and modern education and living in a primitive tribal society, the Kurds are thus made an easy tool by any and everybody who may invoke the name of Islam for furthering his selfish designs. The feudal lords, these saintly Sheikhs, finding the present regime a threat to their supremacy over their simple folk and smelling that spread of education and enlightenment and in fact, the very idea of republicanism will undermine their authority, planned a revolt and enlisted the sympathy and support of their followers by calling the rulers of Turkey "Apostles." The people as well were not fairly treated by the local officials and thus had their own grievances.

Sheikh Said is said to have dropped proclamations from aeroplanes in which he says that he aims at (1) the declaration of the independence of Kurdistan (2) reinstatement of Sultanat in Turkey and (3) the re-establishment of Khilafat and the re-enforcement of Shariat. Kurdistan, a hilly tract, with a pastural population in majority is going to have 'independence'.

Kingdoms are tottering; monarchy is being relegated to the lumber-heap of oblivion, but Turkey must have a restoration so that the Sheikhs may live comfortably under its shadow. Sultanat with all its paraphernalia of Harems, Court and Despotism must come; For, according to the Sheikh, Islam requires it. What a mockery of Islam, that struck, at the very root of personal power and family domination!

The thorny question of Khilafat is to be solved summarily by the Sheikh, the incarnation of an antideluvian system and social order. The institution of Khilafat which should have protected the Moslem countries from the encroachments and greed of Imperialists, is itself to be made the tool of Imperialistic designs of Foreign Powers And lo! The Shariat is going to be re-enforced, but with the help of foreigners!

The grandiloquent language of the Sheikh's proclamations and manifestos failed to impress the people here, and elsewhere. Students, ex-service-men, workers and the general public held meetings and assured the Government of their support. The Government are fully capable of coping with this rank reaction: though it will take some time before it is thoroughly crushed. For, the snow is so deep there that it is impossible for the Army to enter the mountain fastnesses of Kurdistan at this time of the year. The revolt has already become confined within the limits of some three Vilayets: (Vilayets at present are hardly bigger than some of our big Tahsils; Turkey now has 84 Vilayets in all, while during the times before the World War, this same territory was divided into six Vilayets.)

TRANSLATION OF KORAN.

The Government have sanctioned £.T. 20,000 a year for the Turkish translation of the Koran and for Islamic research. It is astonishing to find that Turkey, inspite of being an Islamic country, lacks miserably in Islamic literature in Turkish. All the literature (nearly, of course) is in Arabic or Persian. It is only lately that the translation of those books has begun to be made into Turkish. It seems that the Mullahs here have been, so far, very narrow-minded and even bigoted. Henceforth, Friday Khutbas are to be read in Turkish as well. £.T. 120,000 have been added to the salaries of the Imams and Muazzins and provisions for this have been made in the present Budget. These acts of the Government are generally approved of by the Press and the public.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We Indians very properly resent that Englishmen have deprived us of our just liberties.

But here is an Indian Corporation who have deprived us of our liberty to reject a medical prescription!

I refer to the recent resolution passed by the Madras Municipal Corporation favouring compulsory revaccination by 17 votes to 13.

Is this foretaste of life we shall be subjected to under Home Rule which we so ardently desire?

I am afraid the retrograde action of the Madras Corporation will strengthen the fears entertained by small communities that under Home Rule the rights of minorities will be trampled.

We are denouncing the tyranny of the alien bureaucracy at the same time that we are imitating it!

Our motto should be that of President Lincoln who said:—

'We will have no tinkering with liberty; we will have all and altogether free'

It is earnestly to be hoped that in the interest of Home Rule the Madras Corporation will be indeed to withdraw its resolution and reject compulsory revaccination as the Bombay Corporation did in 1913 under the able guidance of Sir Pherozsha Mehta Sir Dinsha Wacha Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Sukhia and Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman.

May I suggest that the Madras Corporation should, as Mahatma Gandhi recently told them, concntrate on keeping the city clean with a view to stamping out small-pox, plague and other zymotic diseases.—Youre, etc.,

X

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, March 23.

Discussion on the Budget was resumed to-day in the Madras Legislative Council. Two non-official motions proposing small cuts in the travelling allowances and establishment of the Executive Council were carried. One of them raised the desirability of reducing the strength of the Executive Council from four to three or even two on the ground that there was not enough work for four members and some of the portfolios, on political and economic reasons, could be transferred from the reserved side to the Ministers. The other raised the question of reducing the salaries of Executive Councillors on the ground that the country could not afford to pay on the present scale. Both the motions were carried. Another motion to omit the allotment for the Staff Selection Board gave rise to a heated debate. The motion was brought forward by a Ministerialist who pointed out that the non-Brahmin Hindu community was not adequately represented on the Board and they being the majority community had the right of controlling the work of the Board.

The Finance Member speaking on the motion said that the Staff Selection Board was intended to eliminate patronage and to give equal opportunities to all communities. The motion was put to vote and resulted in a tie, 35 members voting on either side. The President gave his casting vote against the motion, i.e., in favour of the retention of the allotment.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 23.

The United Provinces Council voted on Monday a sum of Rs. 1,275,331 under the head "Public Health". The original demand was for Rs. 1,289,967, but the Council adopted motions effecting cuts aggregating to Rs. 14,636.

NOWRUZ IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Muwaddat the Muslims and Parsis of Bombay celebrated the Nowruz or New Year festival on the evening of 23rd at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw Adenwalla presided. We give below the substance of Mr. G K. Nariman's speech, which was made in Urdu, since, at the earlier part of the meeting, there were very few Muslims present who could be addressed in Persian, whereas to the bulk of the Parsis the language would have been unintelligible.

In the first place, Mr. Nariman congratulated the President on the historic occasion on which both the communities were united to celebrate their ancient and ancestral festival. The celebration, however, was not a fresh inauguration, but a revival. Islam had far from blotted out all traces of pre-Moslem Iranianism. As a matter of fact, it was the outer crust. Deep down in the soul of the people Persian nationalism and its ancient usages had lived and were bound to live. Mr. Nariman quoted the well-known lines of Nizami which show the Muslim of broad-minded and liberal views, upbraiding his co-religionists for their laxities and commending the morals of the Zoroastrians. What more could they as Zoroastrians desire than Ubayd Zakani's dictum:

"Of whatever creed thou art, do good and be charitable: for non-Islam with good morals is superior to profession of Islam with immorality."

Not only the pre-Moslem festival of Nowruz was celebrated throughout the ages, but even the Mehergan was observed by the peoples of Persia to-day. An erroneous calendar had brought the Parsis to-day to the Mehergan holiday, which needed rectification. Is it conceivable that if all the Islamic conquerors of Persia had determined to obliterate the Zoroastrian vestiges of the country, they would have tolerated and encouraged the perpetuation of the celebration not only of these but other festivals of pre-Moslem Iran?

One such was the feast of Ram which the neglect of the Parsis had nearly cast out of their calendar. On the contrary, its glorious memory was embalmed in Arabic poetry like the 'Yatimat-ud-Dahar' and the prose of 'Mahasin-wal-Azdad,' the specific Zoroastrian phraseology of which, mutilated by careless transcribers, they were laboriously endeavouring to restore. The Persian literature proper abounded in panegyrics specially composed in honour of all nature's vernal festival,—the Nawruz.

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"DIRTY LINEN" IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Following is the full text of Mr. M. A. Jinnah's speech in the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Sir Basil Blackett that the Finance Bill be passed:—

Sir, I do not wish to import any unnecessary heat into this discussion and I will try my very best not to give any offence to any individual or any party if I can possibly help it. Sir, my friend, Pandit Motilal Nehru and those of his party who spoke have made their position perfectly clear. Pandit Motilal Nehru takes his stand on this, that he wants to enforce the principle of refusal of supplies. And although he has not said so, I think he has conveyed it and I think it is clear that he and his party stand here on the floor of this House for the purpose of wrecking this constitution and obstructing it from A to Z, from start to finish:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Mending it or ending it, I put it.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—I do not want any ambiguity on this question, I want this question to be made clear.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Where is there any ambiguity? Mend it or end it or destroy it or send it where you like.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—I know Pandit Motilal Nehru has tried his very best to leave a little loophole. Is he here to mend this constitution? (Cries of 'Yes').

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar:—May I ask what he has done up till now to mend it?

Dr. Kishenlal Nehru:—He has done more than you have done up till now, sitting where you are.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—Let us clear the issue. I am prepared both on the floor of this House and outside in the country to put this issue to the test. If you succeed and if the country supports you no man will be more pleased than I shall be. By all means come here with a mandate. Do not evade the issue.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—The country has supported us by sending us here.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—I say if the country wants that this legislature should be wrecked and if you want to make that clear to the country, it may be that you may not have a majority for some time; it may be that some of us may die and some of us may have to resign for their own purposes and there may be bye-elections and you will come forward before the electorates and try and get that majority—that is what I mean.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Allow me to make it perfectly clear for my honourable friend's information that we have a distinct and direct mandate from the country to destroy this legislature if it will not mend.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—I deny it; I challenge it.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—We came on that ticket; that was our election manifesto.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—I challenge it; the honourable Pandit is not yet in the majority here and I challenge that and I want the country to declare it.

(An Honourable Member:—Are you in a majority?)

Pandit Shamlal Nehru:—May I inform the Honourable Member that we are in a majority here? If the 29 nominated members of the Government are not counted we are in a majority in this House.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—Sir, it is no use evading it. I put it to my Swarajist friends; I am perfectly willing to stand by what I say. If my friend Pandit Motilal Nehru's policy is that policy and if that is his programme, that he wants in this Assembly to obstruct from beginning to end, persistent, continuous, together with refusal of supplies,—if that is his policy, and if, as my friend, Mr. Shamalal, very rightly said we want to make this government impossible and as Mr. Abhayanker very rightly endorsed it now, then I am opposed to it, sir, that is the issue before us.

Mr. V. J. Patel:—May I refer my honourable friend to the constitution of the Nationalist Party of which he is a member?

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—My friend, Mr. Patel, cannot really help misrepresenting and he cannot help really putting in one sentence when he knows perfectly well that that is not the case; if he will put his hand on his heart and if he has any conscience and if he reads that constitution again he will understand it better perhaps. (Mr. V. J. Patel: That is the only reply you can give). I do not want to be side-tracked. Sir, I quite understand my friend, Pandit Motilal Nehru, saying that we have grievances, I quite understand and here I am afraid, Sir, that in our little controversy the real culprit has escaped and that is what I always regret—I do not want, to forget, or overlook that the culprit is across the floor on the Treasury Bench and I do not want the accused to escape in our controversy. But let me tell you this, that while I agree that you have a very strong case, the question which I have got to consider and which I appeal to every member of this House to consider is this: Can you make this Government impossible? (Pandit Motilal Nehru: We will try our best).

(Mr. K. Ahmed: Get to spinning.) Well, Sir, however, much I may wish to try, however strong our feelings may be to join [illegible] hands, I feel and I am confident [illegible] you here and I hope [illegible] are that I am honestly [illegible] it is not possible for you to make this Government impossible at present and it will recoil if you make a mistake. (Pandit Motilal Nehru: Have courage). My honourable friend says, "Have courage." My answer is that I cannot share in your recklessness in your mature age. I say it is recklessness and that keeps me back.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru:—Why did you do it last year against your conscience?

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—In this House, Sir, the only contribution that Pandit Shamlal Nehru makes is to interrupt.

Captain Hira Singh:—On a point of order, Sir, the reply to making the Government impossible is just as the election was made impossible in the town yesterday—we will make the Government impossible one day in this House by fighting like that.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—Sir, it is no use quoting English history and quoting Cromwell. When facts are different I should like to follow Cromwell. Nothing will give me greater pleasure, Sir, than that, and certainly even my ambition will be satisfied if I can become the Cromwell of India. But where are the materials? Where are the forces? Where are the people behind your Cromwell of to-day?

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Come out to the country and you will see.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar:—Cromwell did meet the people.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—I suppose he walked alone. Therefore, Sir, it is no use quoting examples from histories of other countries, although sometimes it may have some relevancy, I admit. But after all, let us consider our position as we are situated now. Our position is this.

"WE ARE SLAVES."

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Slaves.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—We are slaves. I do not dispute it. I have always known it, I have always felt it, and I agree that we are slaves. But, Sir, all I say is this, that at present you are not in a position to make the Government impossible. I therefore want to try, until my patience is exhausted, and until I also become reckless and a wrecker, I want to try and control myself, I want to restrain myself, and I want honestly to try and coerce this Government in every possible manner and get some substantial advantage for my country. That is why I stand here. It is no use Pandit Motilal saying 'What did you do last year'? The uncle says it and the nephew re-echoes it. But, Sir, let us now be frank. I do not wish to give any offence to anyone. Let us be frank. Now what did you do last year? You decided in your party, the Nationalist Party, about which my friend here cannot forget talking—you decided to throw out all the grants. You decided to throw out the Finance Bill. You threw out four items, this very party went back upon their decision. What did my friend Pandit Motilal Nehru say after the first day's performance. What did Motilal Nehru say on the next day? What statement did he make? He made a statement to this effect—and I would remind him about it,—that he was not pursuing the policy of wrecking which was the Swarajist policy, but he was following the policy of the Nationalist Party. He repudiated the policy of the Swarajist.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—I made it clear.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—You made it quite clear. You repudiated it.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—I did. Because I was acting then as the leader of the party, I was then representing the Nationalist Party, and I am now representing my own true party.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—The Honourable Member is now coming out in his true colours. He is appearing now as a wrecker, and yet it is repeatedly thrown on our faces that you did this last year. Last year you went back on it. I never asked you to go back on it and you proceeded with your grants, discussed them on their merits.

Mr. M. V. Abhayankar:—For your sake.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—No, sir, it is absolutely untrue, it is absolute lie to say that. I said I would vote with you till the last item of the Budget and the Finance Bill if that was the decision of the party. After I had done that, I said, I would decide my future position in that party. That was my position. You reversed the policy.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Who reversed it?

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—Your party.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Was it reversed by the members of the Swaraj Party or of the Independent Party?

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—I am not responsible for it.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—You sent in your resignation.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—No. Therefore, Sir, it is no use our friends talking of what happened last year. Do you want to wash dirty linen on the floor of this House?

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—You are doing it.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—Because you misrepresent things. You are forcing me. I refrained from doing it, but you repeatedly asked 'what did you do last year?'

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—Go on, wash your dirty linen.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—Then, Sir, what happened? Who decided to throw out the Finance Bill? Pandit Motilal.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru:—Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—Where was the Swaraj Party? Sir, when it suits the Swaraj Party, they become the heroes, they want to be Cromwells of India. But I appeal to you,—I have refrained from doing it,—I do appeal to you not to provoke controversy between your own people. Let us direct our attention to the opposite bench.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: We will make it impossible.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Then continue. The choice is yours.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: It is yours as well.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: But I tell you that you are not going to get me to agree to pursue a policy of obstruction, to pursue a policy of wrecking and recklessness by merely resorting to these tactics.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: We do not depend upon you.

(A Voice: You are here only for 18 months.)

WHAT THE PANDIT SAID

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Pandit Motilal Nehru then says that I said something about the Congress of 1919. I only quoted the Resolution of the Congress Party. My point was a simple one. It was this, that whereas Mr. Patel tried to attach some importance to an expression here and there as to what I said about Dyarchy, the Indian National Congress, after the Act was actually passed, went so far as to accept it and agreed to work it. Therefore, it is no use saying that everybody was so deadly opposed to Dyarchy in this country at that time. It really makes no difference, as Pandit Motilal Nehru himself says, it does not make any difference as to what the Congress thought. But, Sir, what does even Pandit Motilal Nehru say? This is what he says dealing with the Act of 1919. "In certain respects those requirements have been partially met. In others they have not been given the weight either for reasons which do not appeal to us or for no reasons at all. The Act is not based on the wishes of the people of India, and its provisions fall short of the minimum demands made by the Congress, but let us not belittle the good that the Act does us. We must recognise that it gives us some power and opens out new avenues of service for us which had hitherto been closed to Indians."

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Is that about Dyarchy?

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: It is about the Act of 1919 which is based on Dyarchy. Pandit Motilal Nehru was the President of the Congress of that year. And he said that it 'opens up new avenues for service", and Pandit Motilal Nehru has entered this Legislature under that Act, believing that it opens up new avenues of service.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: No, no.

Mr. V. J. Patel: And this is the service.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Mr. Patel says this is the service.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: I wish my friend would read the earlier criticism of the Act.

Mr. Mahmood Schamnad Sahib Bahadur: On a point of order, Sir, are these duellings and recriminations, answers and questions, constitutional? Is it after the English constitution or the Indian constitution? We want to have the constitution of the English Parliament—we want to have full privileges, we do not want to get the bad side of the English Parliament, only the good side of the English Parliament.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: I will continue, Sir, in view of the interpretation of Mr. Patel. Mr. Patel says Pandit Motilal Nehru says this is the service, namely, the wrecking of the constitution. (Pandit Motilal Nehru: No, no.) I know you cannot say that because I am going to read:—

"Further I venture to think that our clear duty in these circumstances is to make the most of what we have got and at the same time to continue to press for what is our due."

Pandit Motilal Nehru: That was the position of the Congress.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Sir, I never had said anywhere that I was satisfied with the Act.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Bound to succeed, you said.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: These quibbles won't do. I am talking now of the Act.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: The quibble is yours, not mine.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Let me say again these quibbles won't do. I have never said that this Act of 1919 is satisfactory. On the contrary, I have made it quite clear that it was not satisfactory. I have said the same thing—it opens up opportunities for service. I have said the same thing that Pandit Motilal Nehru has been saying for years and I have come here and I have come here to make all the use I can of this Act. And it is no use—and I do appeal to the members of this House—it is no use forgetting our difficulties. It is no use being carried away by some emotions, like my friend Mr. Chaman Lal. Emotion is a very good thing. Sentiment is a very good thing. The realisation of wrongs inflicted is undoubtedly a very fine quality in a man. I admire it; I appreciate it. I feel all those emotions, I endorse all that feeling of resentment against wrongs. But, Sir, I also feel that my people, my country, at this moment is ill-organised, is helpless, is powerless, and I cannot make this Government impossible. It is not that I do not feel, it is not that I do not realise, but it is—let me tell the Treasury Bench again, and I do not wish to disguise the feeling—I feel it in every fibre of my being—but I regret and I am sorry—I feel humiliated—that I am unable to bend the Government, but despite that I am not in a position nor are my people in a position to-day to make this Government impossible. At present it is not a practical proposition.—A. P.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can anybody tell me where the "Copper Plates" mentioned below can be seen?

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1 Inscribed Stone in the Collector's garden in Thana, was brought from Vagholi (1 mile west of Sopara). The Stone was 3' 8" long, 1' 1" broad and 7" thick. The inscription contains 14 lines."—Yours, etc.,

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LANCASHIRE AND EXCISE DUTY.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S JOKE.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON HOLLOW OFFICIAL EXCUSES.

The following speech was delivered by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly on 12th inst. in the course of the debate on the abolition of Cotton Excise Duty:—

The statement made by the Hon. the Finance Member has certainly not surprised me and I am bound to say to the House that it has not disappointed me. I should have been most agreeably surprised if the statement was anything else than what it is. The Hon. the Commerce Member asked the House to forget the one aspect of the question which is most uncomfortable to the Government of India and which the Government of India cannot meet at all. We have been told that since the House adjourned the consideration of the question, there have been consultations on this question at Viceregal Lodge. That is one of the motives for which the House agreed to the adjournment. May I ask the Hon. the Commerce Member and the Hon. the Finance Member if there have been consultations with the Secretary of State also about this? What is the good of the Hon. the Commerce Member telling us that Lancashire has no voice in this matter? We want proof of it. It will not do to ask the House to overlook one of the strongest points on which this Excise duty is based and which is the main reason why the House and the nation are so united that the excise duty must go. It suits Government very well, indeed, to say that they are prepared to place copies of despatches or messages between them and the Secretary of State on the table of this House. If the Hon Members on the Government benches expect this House to accept their word that Lancashire has no say in this matter, I would ask them to categorically say that since the House adjourned the further consideration of the question there has been no consultation with India Office.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: There has been consultation with the India Office and I am in a position to say that if we could abolish the whole duty there would have been no obstacle whatsoever from Lancashire, or from the India Office.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas: I am very glad, Sir. It is then a question of funds and it is a question for this House to find the funds. May I ask, Sir, whether it is not for the Government to explain how they could find 63 lakhs of rupees to be given to Calcutta for three years more, and say to us that we must wait for the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty. If the Government are so hard up, why should the Government not say to Bengal that we have given you three years' remission and we cannot afford you any more with due justice to the claim of the cotton industry. Sir, when the question of Bengal comes up the Hon. the Finance Member is very ready to meet them and says, "I will not even take the credit for this in the Budget until the House has approval of the remission". I a mnot jealous of Calcutta. I would help Calcutta as much as possible, but I put it to the Government of India does it lie in their mouth to say that they cannot find the money for the remission of this obnoxious duty? The conclusion can be only one. Where there is a will there is a way. You have not got the will. Therefore, you put up all sorts of excuses. The House will not take them and I assure you that the public will never believe the Government of India when they say that they have not got the funds.

GOVERNMENT'S TWO VOICES.

Why did you not say to Bengal: "We gave you remission for three years, and we will henceforth give you remission only on a pro-rata basis". After all what is the special preference to Bengal based on? Just one sentence in the Joint Committee's Report. You can find the funds when you want to. When you do not want to, you come and say that you are trying to improve the credit of India in the money market, you are trying to have greater amounts put aside towards debt redemption. In another breath you say "Our credit is so good and our finances are so good and the national debt is so small that we can really congratulate ourselves that the Government of India have done very well by the people of India". Sir, the two can not be reconciled. Let us have it straight. You do not wish to remit the duty, and the Hon. the Commerce Member said that the Excise Duty will go to the pockets of the mill-owners. We have had enough of that plausible argument. If the Hon the Commerce Member does not want a repetition of the fact that there is a dictation from Lancashaire, let him not repeat also that this duty will go into the pockets of mill-owners.

The most interesting point, however, is this. In two years the Government of India have laid by 11 crores of rupees. towards what? Towards debt redemption. Did they ever think, Sir, of this pledge, which I still see the Members on the opposite side are not prepared to give up as a pledge.

They have not come to that stage yet. In view of the attitude of the Government of India I wonder whether it will not come to that stage very shortly. They still confess that Lord Hardinge did give a pledge. In two years (1923-24, and and 1924-25) you have saved 11 crores and have you thought of the Excise Duty and the guarantees and the pledges given? It is all very fine to ask people to believe in the good faith of whatever you put before them, but there must be a limit to it, and people can make up their minds as to which way the whole thing tends. (A voice: Join the Swarajists).

COMMERCE MEMBER'S JOKE.

There is one more point which I should refer to, before I resume my seat. The Hon. the Commerce Member said that there was no competition between Lancashire goods in the Indian market and the Indian goods. I interrupted him and said that that was the joke. The same was pointed out again to-day by the Hon. the Government representative from the U. P. Mr. Ashworth. Let me put it to you very shortly. Was there competition between the out-turn of mills in India in the early eighties and and nineties of the last country? Is it not admitted, I put it to the two Hon. Members opposite, that in those days it was the fear of dictation from Lancashire, that made you impose the excise duty on India? Why was it so then? There was no competition. Lancashire did not turn out the 10, or 12, or 14 counts yarn. Nor did India spin then fine counts of 24s. and higher. The position is exactly the same to-day: I expected the Hon. the Commerce Member and the Government of India to know better. What is this joke? The joke is that Lancashire can see beyond the tip of its nose; it can look ahead and, therefore, says "If the mill industry goes on developing in India, a day will come when the Indian mills will turn out finer counts". That is what they do not want. And what is the good of getting up and saying there is no competition.

The Hon. Sir Charles Innes (Commerce Member). May I interrupt the Hon. Member? I was quoting from the mill-owners' own statement.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas: But what is the inference? What is the good of quoting a line which has no relevency to the whole question, Sir? It is the inference that the Commerce Member wishes to be drawn from his quotation that matters. What did the Hon. the Commerce Member when he made the statement intend this House to infer? Was the Hon. the Commerce Member trying to mislead this House? I cannot believe, Sir that such responsible member of the Government could descend to such a thing as that. But, why, Sir create these issues, and why try to mislead the House; why not stick to the facts? It is a merchant talking to the Commerce Member of the Government of India. Why put in other questions? Lancashire is afraid if the Indian cotton industry should expand, if they were less handicapped and if there were more facilities for the cotton industry, then the Indian mills may take to finer counts; and that is just what they do not want. It will not do, therefore, to naively say that the mill-owners say there is no competition between Lancashire and Indian cotton goods. The millowners are bound to state what the facts are. They will not say anything that will mislead the Government of India or the public, as the Hon. the Commerce Member tries to do. The mill-owners say there is at present no competition. That may be. But does the Hon. the Commerce Member want these words to convince us that the apprehension of Manchester not this that if the excise duty is removed and if the Indian cotton industry is allowed to expand and develope the Indian mills may turn out finer counts, finer counts which Lancashire is anxious to continue to send to India? That, Sir, is the secret of the Government of India keeping to their policy in connection with the excise duty. It has not surprised me. I am only sorry for the Government of India. The cotton industry will try its best to look after itself. In the Government of India it has found no friend up till now. We know—India knows now that she will have to struggle now longer before we can get the Government of India to see the right side in this question.

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SHIA WAQFS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER ADMINISTRATION.

Syed Kalbe Abbas, pleader, Rai Bareilly, honorary secretary, Waqf section of the Shia Conference recently held in Bombay, read before the Conference a report on the administration of Waqfs.

The Report showed that inquiries had been made into about 15 Shia Waqfs and action has been taken against five endowments during the year. A big suit to recover property at Jaisi, Aligarh, District endowed for the Shia Conference, has been lodged in the Sub-Judge's Court, Aligarh and three other suits are in contemplation. The secretary referred to his previous reports about Waqf Mohsini, Hoogli wherein he had discussed how the Waqf fund was not applied according to the directions of the founder. He questioned the right of the Government of Bengal to frame the scheme as it has done in 1835 and 1875. Any scheme about such a big Shia endowment, he urged, ought to have been and ought to have framed after consulting the wishes of the Shia Community at large or at the least the Shias of Bengal. The committee of management, he claimed, ought to be elected by the Shia public even if local men were needed on it. He deplored the system of life membership of the Committee, which provided no incentive for enthusiastic work to win the good will of the people and consequently led to slackness on the part of the members. He pointed out that as these members were elected under provisions of Act XX of 1863, Sec. 9 of that Act about life membership should be amended and a term of 3 years should be fixed. He urged the necessity of the Muttawali of Waqf at Hooghly being the member of every committee which had any power of disposal over any portion of the Waqf fund. He also pointed out that the three years' term of the office of a Mutawali is too short to enable him to effect any reforms. He applauded the action of the present Mutawali and the Government of Bengal in securing a grant for the repairs of the Imamkhana which but for this timely support would have gone to ruins.

He next urged the extension of the Mussalman Waqf Act to all provinces and pointed out that Section XIII of the Act leaving discretion in the hands of the Provincial Government to apply it or not to any section of the Mohammedan community was undesirable. He welcomed the change of policy of the Government of India in sympathetically considering the demand of various communities for amendment of the law and framing laws for the better administration of endowments, but added that much more remained to be accomplished yet, and emphatically urged upon the Government of India to appoint a commission consisting of one responsible Government Officer and two members of the Legislative Assembly well versed in Law to make inquiries about the conditions of public and charitable endowments of both secular and religious character and report about them and suggest what reforms were needed to improve their conditions and also to point out how far the existing laws about endowments needed amendment.

He urged on his people to avail of opportunities offered by the Act to put an end to the maladministration of their endowments. He suggested two practical methods: (1) by delegating the function of the checking of accounts and supervision of management to local Anjumans where they existed, and (2) by suitable supervisors of Waqf who would inspect the Waqf properties, scrutinise its management, check its accounts and report if it was being properly managed or not. To secure this object he appealed for funds and complained of the shortness of funds in his hands which only amounted to a few hundred rupees.

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RACE-HATRED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE INDIANS.

COLOUR BAR IN MINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PHOENIX, Feb. 28.

It is not long since the Natal Boroughs Ordinance depriving Indians of the Municipal Franchise has been passed and sanctioned by the Governor-General-in Council and now another Draft Ordinance has been gazetted which aims at disfranchising Indians in the Townships of Natal. This Ordinance is "to amend the Local Township Law No. 11, 1881, in respect of the qualification of voters." Section 7 of the Law No. 11, 1881 reads as follows:—"Within ten days after the date when a Township shall have been proclaimed under this Law, the Magistrate, and in the first week of the month of May in each succeeding year the Local Board shall prepare a Town Roll, and shall enter therein the names of all male persons possessing within the Township a qualification entitling them to vote for a member of the Legislative Council."

Now the present Draft Ordinance seeks to amend that section in the following manner:—

"1. The following words appearing in Section 7 of Law No. 11, 1881—"persons possessing within the township a qualification entitling them to vote for a member of Legislative Council." are hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted therefor:

"Every person who, being a British subject of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, is—(a) The owner of immovable property within the township of the value of £50 or more; or (b) The renter of immovable property within the township of the yearly value of £10 or more; or (c) Resident within the township and in receipt of an income, inclusive of allowances, equal to £8 per month, or £96 per annum, and who has made application in the prescribed manner:

"Provided always no male person shall be placed on the Town Roll who is not entitled to be pliced on the Parliamentary Voters' Roll of the Province of Natal, nor shall a female who (not being of European origin) is a descendant in the male line of a person who is debarred by law from being placed on the Parliamentary Voters' Roll aforesaid, be entitled to be placed on the Town Roll as aforesaid; Provided also however that no person who at the 1st day of January, 1925, was enrolled as a voter upon the Town Roll of any township shall be disqualified for or disentitled to such enrolment in that township merely by reason of not being a British subject, or for non-compliance with the foregoing provision in regard to parliamentary qualification, or on account of the racial disqualification above mentioned."

Indians in Natal do not posses the Parliamentary vote and it is therefore, quite clear what the effect of this Draft Ordinance would be in the event of its being passed into law.

This will be the fourth attempt in the Natal Provincial Council to disfranchise Indians in townships. The first attempt was made in 1921 by Mr. G. H. Hulett—an old resident in Natal whose every penny is a drop of Indian blood—who introduced a Private Draft Ordinance but owing to its openly racial character it was rejected. That Ordinance sought to disqualify a person as a voter who "not being of European origin was a native or descendant in the male line of Natives of ccuntries which have not prior to the coming into force of the South Africa Act 1909, possessed elective representative institutions founded on the Parliamentary Franchise". Mr. Hulett introduced this Draft Ordinance thrice in the Council and thrice it was rejected. But the third time, that is in 1923 the Provincial Council introduced a Draft Ordinance of its own with the same object but it was differently worded. It disqualified those persons who were "unable by reason of deficient education to read and write at least one of the official languages of the Union to the satisfaction "of the person preparing the Town Roll". This, however, was also ill fated and failed to receive the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council. Then in 1924. your readers are aware, the Natal Boroughs Ordinance was passed which tackled the question of Franchise at its root and succeeded in cutting it off entirely. The present Draft Ordinance is on the same lines as the Boroughs Ordinance and it is, as it were, merely to cut the branches after the root has been destroyed.

Although the Indian community is protecting against it, there is hardly any doubt as to its passing into law, and having passed Indians in the Natal Province will be completely disfranchised.

ANOTHER MENACE.

The Union Parliament is in session and the "Mines and Works Act Amendment Bill" is being debated. This Bill restricts the issue of certificates of competency in the mining industry to "persons other than Natives of Asiatics" and provides for the apportionment of occupations in mines and works" between Natives and Asiatics and other persons." The object of this Bill is to give legality to mining regulations which were ruled by the lower and higher courts to be *ultra vires*, and to reader Natives and Asiatics legally incompetent to follow such skilled and semi-skilled occupations as are enumerated in the Mines and Works Act of 1911. So many Indians are at present engaged in the various industries in skilled occupations and if this Bill passes they will either have to leave wark tnd starve or work as common labourers for a bare pittance.

This Bill is introduced by the Minister of Mines and Industries and the House is at present divided.

The Bill reads as follows:—

"To amend section four of the Mines and Works Act 1911 (Act No. 12 of 1911). so as to enable the gant of certificates of competency under the regulations made under that section to be restricted in certain areas and circumstances to persons other than Natives or Asiatics to enable such regulations to impose duties and responsibilities on persons other than Natives or Asiatics and to apportion work in mines, in works and on machinery between Natives and Asiatics and other persons", to be introduced by the Minister of Mines and Industries appears in the "Union Gazette Extraordinary dated January 22:—

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union South Africa as follows:—

1. Section four of the Mines and Works Act 1911 (Act No. 12 of 1911), is hereby amended by the addition to the end of sub-section (1) of the following words:—

"The regulations under paragraph (n) may provide that in such provinces or areas as may be specified in the regulations, certificates of competency in any occupation referred to in that paragraph shall not be granted to Natives or Asiatics and the regulations under any other paragraph of this sub-section may restrict certain classes of work to, and impose duties and responsibilities on persons other than Natives and Asiatics subject to such persons furnishing such proof of efficiency generally apportion work as between Natives and Asiatics and other persons respectively in respect of mines, work or machinery.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Mines and Works Act Amendment Act, 1925 and shall commence and come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor-General by proclamation in the "Gazette".

Act. No. 12 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws in force in the Union relating to the operating of Mines, Works and Machinery, and refers to certificates of competency.

Section 4, sub-section (1), para (n) of the Act reads as follows:—

"The grant, cancellation, and suspension of certificates of competency to.

(1) Mine Managers,
(2) Mine Overseers,
(3) Mine Surveyors,
(4) Mechanical Engineers,
(5) Engine drivers,
(6) Miners entitled to blast,
(7) such other classes of persons employed in, at, or about Mines, works and machinery as the Governor-General may from time to time deem it expedient to require to be in possesion of certificates of competency."

The interpretation placed by the Statute upon the words "Mines and Works" is as follows:—

"In this Act the word 'mine' shall mean and include all excavations for the purpose of searching or winning minerals as well as the working of the deposits, whether abandoned or actually being worked on the surface downwards and underground, together with buildings premises, erections, and appliances belonging or appertaining thereto above and below ground for the purpose of prospecting for or winning tals, minerals, or precious stones by boring, excavating, dredging, or hydraulicing."

The word 'work shall mean chemical works metallurgical works, reduction works, oredressing works, petroleum works, salt works, brickmaking works, lime works, pottery works, sugar mills, saw mills, and places where machinery is erected or used (other than works owned or used by the Department of Railways and Harbours) and all dams, reservoirs and other appliances for conserving water or for producing or transmitting energy or for transporting water or material for the same with the exception of dams or reservoirs which are erected outside proclaimed mines or land proclaimed as public digging and are used solely for agricultural purposes or for the public service."

INDIA AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Te following Reuter's message has been received here:

Delhi, Feb. 17.—A striking tribute to the respect in which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is held was paid in the Legislative Assembly, when for the first time since the beginning of the session, the Swarajists voted en bloc with the Government, in opposing a resolution by Sir Hari Singh Gour, a well-known Nagpur lawyer, and first Vice-President of the Delhi University, who recommended the establishment of a Supreme Court of India, to dispose of appeals now referred to the Privy Council in London.

The motion was defeated by 56 votes to 15. Pandit Motilal Nehru, a prominent non co-operating lawyer and Swarajist leader, said that inconvenience and expense was not high price to pay for the justice which could be obtained from the Privy Council.

He had known of several instances where the litigants, at resonable cost, had obtained justice before the Privy Council in cases they had lost from the lowest to the highest Court in India.

The Privy Council laid down important principles of law, and whenever it was unable to [illegible] establishing a Supreme Court without Swaraj.

Other Swarajists expressed the opinion that it was [illegible]

healthy atmosphere, free from local prejudice, such as was possible in England.—Reuter.

The above has inspired our morning paper the Natal Mercury" to offer the following comment which will be read with interest in India:—

"THE KING'S WRIT IN INDIA

It is seldom indeed that the Swarajist finds anything complimentary to say about British institutions in India or elsewhere, but it would appear that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is an exception to this almost universal condemnation. The final court of Empire appeal, which recently aroused considerable discussion in Canada on account of a decision which it gave in a case involving Trade Unionism, has received the blessing of the prominent non-cooperating lawyer and one time colleague of Gandhi, Pundit Motilal Nehru. Moreover, his opinion was endorsed by all his fellow Swarajists who, in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi voted en bloc in opposition to a proposal for the establishment of a Supreme Court of Appeal in India. This is a very interesting revelation of Swarajist mentality since it shows exactly how much justice the Hindu or Moslem expects to get from his religious or racial opponents. The partiality of most Indians towards litigation of every sort and description is sufficiently well-known in Natal, but it has remained for one of the bitterest enemies of British rule to make the astonishing admission that without that rule an appellant would be denied access to an impartial tribunal. Such a statement is nothing more nor less than a complete acknowledgment of the failure of Swaraj to assert itself as master in its own house, for, although Mr. Motilal Nehru was careful to cover his tracks by suggesting that under the wise and benevolent rule which he and his friends proposed to give to India, a Supreme Court might be established in that country, the more candid of his colleagues at once discounted the value of this assertion by expressing the opinion that it is impossible to obtain in India that "healthy atmosphere free from local prejudice that is prevalent in England." "Local prejudice" is an elegant way of describing the public morality of a country where, before the advent of the British, the modest sum of one rupee would procure the early decease of an inconvenient adversary. To that abysmal state of affairs, India would at once return the moment the last transport carrying British soldiers and officials left Bombay. The Swarajists know this perfectly well, and for once in a way they have not been afraid to say go."

PARIS FAIR.

The Paris Fair, which last year was solely a Franco-Belgian, will become from this year an International Fair.

Indian manufactures and products will find place at this exhibition and this decision of the Fair Committee interests all those who wish to do business with France.

By the number of exhibitors (over 5000 in 1924) the importance of the buildings and the area devoted to it, Paris Fair is the most important Fair in the world after the Leipzig Fair.

Now that it becomes international and universal, the Paris Fair will become a serious rival for the great German Fair, on account of the numbers of visitors (two and half millions in May last) and of the many attractions offered by a visit to the French capital.

This year, especially, travellers going to Paris in May will be able to visit the Paris Fair, the Exhibition des Arts Decoratifs, the Painting and Sculpture Salons, and to witness the great sporting meetings, Auteuil Longchamps and Chantilly races.

The Paris Fair begins on the 9th and closes on the 24th May and all informations as regards the voyage and stay can be obtained from the Paris Fair Committee Office, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

DHAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRAWAR, March 23.

The election of 5 representatives on the Dharwar Municipal School Board was held yesterday. Sjt. Vinayakrao Joshi was elected Education Member as against Mr. Gnanakan, who was defeated by 3 votes. Sjt. Vinayakrao, president, District Congress Committee, a Non-cooperator has been elected inspite of the wishes of some of the city fathers. The question of supply of electricity to Dharwar was again discussed and was entrusted to a sub-committee for report. A local paper has strongly opposed this procedure.

The Dharwar District Congress Committee met yesterday and decided that on account of the peculiar situation of Gadag the Karnatak Provincial Conference cannot be held there this year and that the District Conference be held at Kalghatgi, provided 500 spinning members were enrolled by the end of May.—A. P.

THE HISTORY OF A HAT.

"Oh! another new hat, and such a pretty one too" cried Pamela. How on earth do you manage, Jean."

"You might well ask" said Jean "but this hat has a history and I am very proud of it too."

"Do tell me what it is, have you been winning at the Races."

"Races you know I never bet since I lost five hundred rupees three years ago."

"Well then, do tell me and don't just tease me."

"All right, you remember my telling you what a big item ghee was in my monthly bills. Well I decided to try Cocogem and just to make sure how much I saved, I put aside the difference between Cocogem and ghee and this is the result. The expense was almost half. Now don't you think I have every reason to be proud of my hat, and what's more Jack digests his food so much better that he is always in a good temper, and he liked the hat so much that he gave me the silk for this jumper."

"Oh! how lovely do tell me where I can get Cocogem."

"To The Unknown—Thanks."

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